The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1871. NO. 286.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disturbances at Newcastle-on-Tyne

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The Retirement of Baron Beust Predicted.

The Debate in the British Parliament on the Ballot Bill.

NEW YORK, August 23.—London papers just received give the proceedings in the British Parliament on the ballot bill discussion. In advocating the passage of the bill in the House of Lords on the 10th instant, Lord Ripton spoke of the election in the District of Columbia, which he witnessed while in this country, and said that though the contest was one of race, white *versus* black, yet the election was conducted with the utmost tranquility. This, he added, was evidence that the ballot conduces in a remarkable degree to tranquility, simplicity and order at elections. The Duke of Somerset, in debating the measure, said the Government was in difficulty, and wanted a rallying cry. All its measures had been broken down. It was the most unlucky Government that ever was. What a mess they had made of it in the park here and in the park in Ireland. Their army could not march and their ships could not swim. The Government did not much care whether the bill was passed or not. It would answer their purpose either way.

The Cholera in Russia.

Late foreign papers contain accounts of the cholera in Russia, from which it appears that there is a heavy mortality from the disease in that country in proportion to the population. In St. Petersburg from the first appearance of the cholera on the 29th of August, 1870, there have been 6,817 cases, and 2,797 deaths. In Moscow and its environs the epidemic is of a very malignant character, and in some regions where medical assistance is difficult to obtain, it has committed fearful ravages." The following is the report from Moscow of the 1st instant: Cases remaining 593; new cases, 69; deaths, 24. Since the thirteenth of March there have been 3,568 cases in Moscow, and 1,542 death. The cholera has appeared in several parts of the government of Vladimir, but the proportion of fatal cases is small. At Cronstadt, up to the 29th of July, there were 459 cases, and 211 deaths; at Riga, 109 cases in two days; at Wilna, up to the 11th of July, there had been 1,136 cases, and 519 deaths; at Tamboff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, 2,504 cases were reported up to the 21st of July, and 1,242 deaths. At Rybinsk, a very important corn depot on the Volga, more than half the cases proved fatal. Many inhabitants were leaving the country where the disease was most prevalent, but in some sections accounts are more favorable.

Disturbances at New Castle—The Cholera.

LONDON, August 23.—The disturbances at Newcastle on Tyne continue and the authorities contemplate calling out the militia to effect the restoration of order.

A foreign ship has arrived at Shields with cholera on board.

Retirement of Baron Beust.

VIENNA, August 23.—The *Free Press* to-day, in a leading editorial, hints at the retirement of Baron Beust, and urges as a political demonstration his election as deputy from Vienna in the Austrian Parliament.

Dissolution of the Republican Union—Use of Petroleum by the Commune.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—Gambetta proposes the dissolution of the Republican union of Deputies to the Assembly on the 1st of May next.

Evidence given before the court martial established the fact that Federals disguised as firemen fed the flames in Paris with petroleum. M. Collett, a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received Ferre's orders to shoot the hostages under his charge, and that he declined to comply therewith.

The Potatoe Blight in Ireland.

LONDON, August 23.—The reports of the potatoe blight in Ireland are exaggerated.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 23.—The steamship France, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Helvetia arrived in the Thames.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 23.—Consols 93¼. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62, 93¼; do '65, 93¼; do '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, August 23.—Rentes 56f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Beef 75s. Cheese 49s 6d.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Little Girl Outraged and Murdered by a Negro—The Villain Lynched.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 23.—On Monday of last week a brutal outrage was committed on the person of a little white girl aged thirteen, near Wittsburg, Cross county, named Sanders. The father was absent in the woods splitting rails. At noon Mrs. Sanders, with her two sons, took the dinner of her husband to him, leaving the little girl at home. After taking the dinner Mrs. Sanders remained at the house of a neighbor during the afternoon, sending one of the boys back home to remain with the sister, and leaving the other with his father. On arriving at home the little boy missed his sister, but supposing she had gone to a neighbor's house near by thought no more of it. When the parents returned in the evening, alarmed for their daughter, they sent to the neighbors, but could hear nothing of her. Runners were sent out and numerous neighbors came in who continued the search during the night. About daylight the body of the girl was found twenty yards from home, her throat cut, person outraged, and the knife still sticking in her throat. After searching for the fiend, a negro man named Harris was arrested and charged with the deed. A temporary court was organized, with twelve jurors, who, after hearing evidence, decided to hang the negro. Better counsel prevailed, however, and it was agreed he should have a fair trial. Next day he was taken before a magistrate, and the proof of his guilt was overwhelming. About five o'clock in the evening the court adjourned over to next day, and the sheriff started to jail with his prisoner. As he did so a crowd of about two hundred persons, white and black, rushed forward, took the negro from the officers, carried him to the spot where the deed was committed, and there hung him to a tree. The people generally regret the necessity for the act, but all join in agreeing that it was just.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Convention at St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The Educational Convention met in sections this morning. In the Department of Higher Education, F. H. Sanford, of Illinois, read a paper on Modern Mathematics.

In the College Course, which was followed by a pretty general discussion, S. H. Tyler, of Knox College, read an essay on Pronunciation of Greek and Latin, which also elicited considerable debate.

In the Elementary Section, Henry C. Harden, of Massachusetts, spoke on Methods of Teaching, after which a conversational discussion between the speaker and audience took place.

Specimens of drawing by the lecturers' class were exhibited, being the work of pupils from five to sixteen years old.

J. W. Armstrong, of New York, read an essay on the Philosophy of Methods, which was afterwards

NEW YORK.

HALL SUBMITS THE ACCOUNTS

He Asks an Unpartisan Investigation.

Prominent Lawyers from Other States Engaged to Prosecute the Tammany Ring.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1871.

THE COUNTY AND CITY ACCOUNTS.

Special meetings of the Board of Supervisors and Common Council were held separately to-day, to receive the city accounts and other county accounts. These were huge budgets, beginning January 1st, 1869, and ending July 1st, 1871. Long messages from the Mayor, accompanied each budget. The proofs are made up in chronological order, describing each warrant issued, the amount, the pay and subject matter. The Mayor sent, also, the valuations of city and country real estate made by three sworn appraisers, whom the Sinking Fund Commissioners several months ago elected, Messrs. Palmer, Becker and Miller, Republicans. The valuation is within a fraction of two hundred and fifty-four millions. The Mayor officially says most of the bonds of other cities are issued entirely on municipal credit, and claims New York's great value of property as a collateral is unexampled in the history of cities. He asks from each Board a select committee more particularly to investigate the vouchers behind these accounts, and requests these committees to permit all unpartisan

THE AQUATIC CONTEST.

Victory of the St. Johns Crew.

The Death of Renforth, the English Champion.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 23.—The great boat race for the championship of the world came off here this morning. At a quarter past seven o'clock the boats were in position, and when the word was given a fine start was made, the little craft going off beautifully. The race was closely contested until the three-quarters of a mile was reached, when the St. Johns crew led by three lengths. At this time Renforth, suddenly dropping his oar, fell over in the boat, apparently in an apoplectic fit. The boat was then taken to the shore, and Renforth removed to his quarters. The St. Johns quietly pulled over the course in about forty minutes.

The betting had been quite free at two to one on the Tyne crew, chiefly among Canadians and Pittsburgh men. Renforth died at 9:45. His death has caused a feeling of profound regret.

THE BOSTON PILOT TO IRISHMEN.

They Should Discard their Political Leaders and Act with Independence.

At the period when the Orange excitement was at its highest, and almost every Catholic journal in the country was shouting itself hoarse with vituperation and abuse of Protestants and Protestant institutions

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Vigorous Female Suffrage Campaign.

Deputy Internal Revenue Commissionership.

Small Bonds of the New Issue in Demand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1871.

The Female Suffragists

Promise to organize a vigorous campaign when Congress meets here next winter, on behalf of the Sixteenth Amendment. Mrs. Woodhull and several other prominent strong-minded women of New York have taken a fine house near the Capitol, which they intend to fit up in an expensive manner, and to make headquarters during the coming session of Congress for all those who sympathize with and desire to assist in the new movement.

The Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

The question as to whether there is a vacancy in the Internal Revenue Department caused by the suspension of Pleasanton has finally been brought directly to the attention of the Attorney General

TAMMANY'S REVENGE.

A Blow at the New York "Times."

The Ground on which the "Times" Stands Claimed as City Property.

NEW YORK, August 23.—An ejectment suit was commenced to-day on behalf of the city against George Jones & Co., alleged owners of the *Times* building, the plot of which is claimed as city property. It is said the ground was given by the city in 1765 to a number of Presbyterian gentlemen, who built the "old brick church" thereon, the condition of conveyance being that it should be devoted to religious uses, and to the purposes of a cemetery, and revert to the corporation in case of its not being used for these purposes. The aldermen will pass a resolution, calling upon the city authorities to carry on the suit to recover the property, which is valued at a million of dollars. It is said on the other hand that the ground was purchased by the original proprietor of the *Times* directly from the trustees of the old brick church; that the reversion was at the same time purchased from the city authorities, and that the full consent of the latter as well as of the State Legislature to the transfer were obtained.

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE COW RUN TERRITORY.

A New Well on Church Run.

THE SMALL-POX.

Efforts on the Part of the People to Spread the Disease—The Powers of the Board of Health.

Notwithstanding the fact that that most loathsome of all diseases, small-pox, prevails in this city almost, if not quite, to such an extent as to be termed an epidemic, comparatively nothing has been done by either the authorities or the citizens to check the infection, while in many cases the latter, or some of them, are doing all that it is possible for them to do to spread the disease more rapidly. As an evidence of this fact it is only necessary to mention a few of many incidents occuring daily of gross negligence and criminal carlessness, by which the fearful malady has been given an impetus and communicated to many persons, who, if they should recover, will never be able to definitely account for having been afflicted with it.

In Birmingham, a beer saloon, in a house in which a man was dying with the small-pox in an adjoining room, was kept open, and small-pox and beer retailed to the patrons of the establishment at the sum of five cents a glass, and on Sunday last, the day before the man died, the back door of the saloon was open and the room was crowded with customers who were quaffing the beer and breathing in the pestilence from the atmosphere poisoned by contagion with the small-pox patient, who was seperated from them only by a thin board partition.

A case equally criminal occurred in this city last week. A clerk in one of the leading business houses had a severe attack of varioloid, which is small-pox in a mild form, and instead of remaining at home until there was no danger of the disease being communicated to others by contamination, he resumed his duties behind the counter, retailing lace and small-pox at one and the same time, while his hands were still covered with the eruptions of the disease.

A case of a different character, yet equally as well calculated to spread the disease, and none the less criminal, occurred in Allegheny a few days since. A young girl, who, perhaps, was one of the victims, who, in purchasing a yard of lace had received with it the small-pox, took sick and a physician sent for. He at once pronounced it a case of small-pox and recommended that the girl be sent to a hospital immediately. The parents, instead of acting upon the suggestion, delayed sending her away for two or three days, and when the disease had advanced to that stage where there was no mistaking its character, the patient being covered with eruptions from head to foot, and in a condition to poison the air and communicate the contagion to everything with which she came in contact, a carriage was procured from a livery stable and the patient conveyed through the streets in business hours, and on the following day the same carriage was sent out to attend a funeral, no precaution whatever having been taken to disinfect it, and yesterday a woman whose face was covered with small-pox eruption was ejected from a Wylie street car.

The foregoing are by no means isolated cases as doubtless hundreds of such incidents, equally well calculated to spread the contagion and make it epidemic are occurring daily. A number have been referred to in the city papers, such as the emptying of beds upon which small pox-patients died, on vacant lots, in the river &c., and the harboring of pestilence breeding nuisances in various ways.

It has been repeatedly stated through the public prints and otherwise that the Board of Health of this city had done all that could be done to check the disease and prevent it from becoming epidemic; that it has gone to the full limit of its means and the power conferred upon it by the Legislature to protect the health of the citizens and secure them against the ravages of this pestilence. If so, both the means and the powers conferred must be limited indeed.

The Board may have exhausted the appropriation made by Councils, but to speak plainly it has done nothing else. The power conferred upon it in cases of emergency like the present are unlimited as, will be seen from the following sections in the act of incorporation:

Section 5 provides that the "Board shall have and is hereby vested with full power when they shall deem it necessary for the protection of said city against any prevailing pestilential or contagious disease, to establish a quarantine at some proper and convenient point beyond the limits of the city, and to erect and purchase a lazeretto and such *public hospitals as may be necessary*, and make such rules, orders and regulations as they may deem proper for the government and management of the same."

Section 8, Further provides "that it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Health, when they shall have reason to believe that any person within the city of Pittsburgh is afflicted with any contagious disease dangerous to the community, to take measures for preventing the spreading of the contagion by forbidding and preventing all communication with the infected house or family, &c., and *exercise all such other powers*, as the circumstance of the case shall require, and as shall *in their judgment* be most conducive to the public good with the least private injury.

Section 11 reads as follows: That the Council of said city are hereby authorized to set aside such revenues or to make such appropriations of money as may be necessary to carry out fully the designs and objects of this act.

From these extracts, which embrace only a part of the powers conferred upon the board, any sensible man who can read and understand the English language can readily determine what the board can do in cases of necessity, such as now exist, but it would be difficult for any one to say what they cannot do. Have they done all or even half that might have been done.

If we have a Board of Health at all, said Board is

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The Mayoralty Vote in 1868—Blackmore's Strength—The Importance of Making Square Nominations.

We have already published some figures for the guidance of politicians in the approaching primary elections, and to-day we give the result of the election held in 1868, showing the strength of the two parties in the several wards. It is generally understood that, no matter who the Republicans may nominate for Mayor, he will be opposed by ex-Mayor Blackmore, who is regarded as the strongest man the Democrats can put forth. Mr. Blackmore has no chance against a united Republican vote, but when anything occurs to alienate or render lukewarm any considerable number of Republicans, he is an opponent to be feared. He slipped into the Mayor's chair, in 1867, through mismanagement on the part of our leaders, and would be glad to have another such opportunity now. Knowing his strength, and the tactics of his partisans, we were anxious that the primary elections should be conducted in such a manner as to satisfy every fair-minded Republican, and unite the friends of all our candidates on election day. This result, we believe, has been assured by the action taken by the City Executive Committee. We look for fair nominations, and a united vote for the candidates on the day of the election. The following is the table to which we have alluded:

CITY ELECTION OF 1868.

	MAYOR.		CONTRO'ER.		TREAS'ER.	
WARDS.	Brush......	Blackmore..	McGowan....	Wright......	Cochran.....	McBride....
1	442	324	443	324	450	329
2	485	254	498	233	505	231
3	282	262	211	237	320	223
4	454	255	452	256	461	222
5	171	750	196	743	140	755
6	557	385	561	335	559	....*
7	480	284	482	277	491	272
8	397	242	402	236	444	233
9	345	392	367	380	359	387
10	222	280	222	273	223	279
11	373	233	374	231	377	228
12	618	428	623	419	636	401
13	254	118	262	105	263	109
14	356	254	363	245	369	239
15	259	298	265	289	274	278
16	167	177	186	164	186	162
17	424	302	415	312	436	298
18	75	45	77	43	77	43
19	235	136	241	130	242	129
20	256	91	259	89	262	87
21	195	96	200	90	197	93
22	135	34	136	34	128	32
23	105	103	105	102	105	103
	7,287 5,738	5,738	7,432 5,557	5,557	7,474 5,133	5,133
Majorities	1,549		1,875		2,341	

*No return, through mistake. This would reduce Cochran's majority considerably.

From the above it will be seen that Brush's majority over Blackmore was but a fraction over 1,500, while the majorities for the other Republican candidates was considerably higher. Mr. Brush was a popular candidate, but he had an opponent who was much more popular than either of the other Democratic candidates. He will undoubtedly be in the field again, and hence the importance of meeting him and his partizans with an undivided front. With a united vote for any one of the Republican candidates for the Mayoralty, his election will be assured, and the surest way to unite the party on election day is to give the voters a fair chance at the primary elections.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Baggage and Passenger Car Over a Bridge—Four Persons Injured.

About half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, the Cincinnati express train west, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, met with an accident at Youncan's run, about a mile and a half west of Confluence. Conductor Phillips states that the engine, No. 728, ran over the trestle a wooded trestle 20 feet long perhaps, safely, but a tyre on the engine broke, and the baggage car and both coaches were thrown from the track the baggage and front passenger car

THEY ARE ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT.—It is said by all housekeepers that the crackers, cakes and biscuits manufactured by Messrs. Marvin & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, are the very best, and dealers in the country should be particular, when ordering from their grocers, to specify that they want only Marvin & Co.'s manufacture. By so doing they will secure the best, healthiest and cheapest articles. TTHS

INDEED, Sancho, I must needs tell thee that when a man has not been taught to read, or is left handed, or does not drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale, it argues that his parentage was very low, or that in early life he was so indocile and perverse that his teachers could beat nothing good into him.—*Don Quixotte.* †

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—TO SELL goods on commission for a manufacturing firm. Address Lock Box 170, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—RARE CHANCE—A GENTLEMAN of good address to take an interest in a first-class Dramatic Troupe with established reputation. Capital required, $500. Address Star, this office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BOY—GOOD ACTIVE BOY in Drug Store. Inquire of E. F. MAYNARD, No. 3 Smithfield Street.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework. Apply at 97 Roberts street. Must come recommended.

WANTED—HORSE—THAT RACKS OR Paces under Saddle and Well Broken to Harness. Address, stating price, C, Chronicle Office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $1,000 to $2,000 capital, to engage in Planing Mill or Wagon-making Business, or both, in good locality. Engine, Machinery and Shop ready for work, or will sell one 8 inch Engine, line of Shafting and Pulleys. Address J. W. THAYER, New Cumberland, W. Va.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—ONE HAVING had two or three years' experience. Address W. C., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTY with some capital to take an interest in a Printing and Stationery establishment. A practical Printer preferred. Address C. H. LOVE, 58 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG Man, familiar with Bookkeeping, whose time is not fully occupied, is desirous of employing the unoccupied part in some light employment—Posting Books, Writing, etc. Address A. B., Lock Box 427.

WANTED—TO SELL—THE WHOLE OF an established Manufacturing Business. Price, $15,000. Address M., Lock Box 619, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO TRY Abel's Floral Hair Oil. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN to call at ABEL'S Drug and Perfume Depot, No. 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO USE Abel's unexcelled and highly perfumed Prize Medal Vegetable Hair Oils. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO KNOW that CHAS. ABEL & CO., Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue, have constantly a full supply of the Finest Imported Perfumery and Toilet Waters in the city.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO GO TO CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Drug Store, 172 Wylie avenue, for their Prescriptions. (Pure Drugs and Chemicals) a specialty. Prescriptions Compounded by Day or Night.

WANTED—PARTNER—ACTIVE Partner with $13,000, to take half interest in an established Mercantile Business, in this city, clearing 40 per cent. upon the investment. Address Box W, Pittsburgh Commercial. tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

LOST.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
MYDS K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

We are assured by relatives of Colonel McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, that the report set afloat by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that his withdrawal from the canvass for a time was owing to an affection of the brain, is not true. His health broke down under the severe labor of the canvass, and in retiring for a period he has simply acted under the advice of his physician.

It has been stated that Horace Greeley will contribute to the October *Galaxy* a paper on the one term principle as applied to the Presidency of the United States. In his position on this question Mr. Greeley is, among other persons who agree with him, doubtless sustained by ex-Senator Wade, who, it will be recollected, towards the close of his Senatorial career made an effort to have the Constitution so amended as to restrict the Presidential office to one term, supporting his proposition with a speech of great vigor and ability. Should this question assume, as it now seems likely to do, such importance as to demand consideration before the date of the next nominating Convention, it will likely not only receive the support of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Wade, but also of many other men of weight in public affairs, among them probably Senator Cameron.

A few days ago the Counsel of the corporation of New York, in arguing the matter of the application of an alleged creditor for a mandamus against the Controller, said that the charge that the moneys paid to Garvey were in excess of what was properly due to him, was "a mere insinuation," but added that whether the charges were true or false, whether the money had been stolen or honestly spent, "we are determined to adhere to the reply that we have spent it somehow, and there is an end of the matter." This is the language used by the legal adviser of the city, who is sworn to protect the interests of the people—that although they have been swindled and defrauded of their money, they are absolutely without remedy or redress. If a counsel to a private corporation that had been robbed under the same circumstances, should give a similar opinion, he would in all likelihood suddenly find himself minus the patronage of his principal. They do things differently in New York, however, as this insolent answer sufficiently shows. It is about time for the Republican press of the country to take up the question which the Ring lately addressed to the people of that city, and to ask them in indignant earnestness what they *do* propose to do about it?

Notwithstanding the hard things which it is customary to say about Chicago, there are a number of cities professing a much higher standard of morality that would do well to profit by a lesson which it has recently set. For some time past the Board of Education of that city has had under consideration the question of equalizing the pay of women teachers with that of male teachers, and a few days ago the committee to whom the subject was referred rendered its report, wherein the sensible grounds were taken that compensation should be graded according to the work performed and the character of the qualifications for the work, rather than the sex of the teacher; and that where a female teacher has as large a number of scholars under her charge, and of the same grades, and discharges her duties equally as well as a male teacher, it is inequitable and unjust to refuse to pay her the same compensation. The committee, therefore, recommended that the salaries of the female teachers be increased accordingly, the report being adopted by the decisive vote of twelve to two. Now let those decent and well-behaved cities which are in the habit of scolding Chicago for its immoralities, exhibit a similar clear and definite sense of the requirements of the homely virtue known as fair play.

Admiral Rogers's report of the Corean expedition is at once gratifying and disheartening. It is satisfactory to know that the gallant Admiral was not guilty of the blunders into which it was some time ago said his excess of zeal had betrayed him, and it is gratifying to the National pride to learn that the "Yankees" exhibited in the battle all the habitual pluck and energy of their countrymen. But the fact remains that the expedition failed to secure the objects for which it was organized. The severe drubbing administered to the treacherous "barbarians" was richly deserved, and reflects sufficient credit upon those who were engaged in it, but unless reinforcements are sent out to the Admiral to enable him to resume and thoroughly complete his operations, we fear that its effect will be hurtful rather than beneficial. Whether the course which the *Tribune* vehemently calls for—that of an immediate reduction of the country—is necessary or advisable, we do not undertake to say, but it is every way likely that unless prompt and resolute measures are taken to carry out the designs of the expedition to the utmost, the piratical cut-throats will imagine that we fear them, and when opportunity offers, grow more and more insolent and murderous accordingly. Moreover, the moral effect upon China should be taken into consideration. Our relations with that country are of such a character that to invite the contempt of its people and rulers now may be to render war with them necessary presently.

While it is too early in the season to estimate with accuracy the probable yield of the cotton crop, yet from the data which we have at hand it may safely be assumed that the product will be considerably greater than has heretofore been supposed. The New Orleans *Picayune*, a well informed journal in every thing that relates to the great staple of the South, places the crop at 4,450,000 bales, averaging the bale at 470 pounds, which gives an aggregate of 2,136,826,890 pounds, or only two-and-a-half per cent. less than the extraordinary crop of 1859-60. It is possible that in this computation the cotton acreage may have been overestimated, while unpropitious weather may yet reduce the yield to a considerable degree; but even after these allowances are entered it seems likely that the crop will exceed the estimates made at the commencement of the year, which placed the yield at 3,500,000 bales, or 950,000 less than the number now reckoned. In any event it does not seem probable that the yield will fall below that of last year, which amounted to 4,064,946 bales; a fact which, considering that a much greater space has this year been devoted to the raising of grain and cereals than during any past season, and that a number of other important industries and enterprises have been set on foot and vigorously pushed in the meantime, furnishes the most cheering assurance that the rehabilitation and prosperity of that portion of our country are, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it labors from Bourbonism and other causes, constantly and steadily going forward.

A movement has been instituted in Washington which, while we fear it will by no means yield the results anticipated by the noble women who have originated it, deserves the hearty encouragement and approval of all right-minded persons throughout the land. For the time is nearing when, in other cities than the capital of the nation, the solemn problem of the social evil must not only be named without mincing, but met also without indirection or avoidance. A number of ladies, wives and mothers, honored and honorable, have set themselves to see whether, by dint of hard, practical work, something cannot be done to reclaim the piteous sisterhood who, from whatever causes—man's villainies or their own infirmities—dwell in the shadow of a nameless shame. The movement, we learn, has created considerable local sensation, and as the first tangible result of it one house hitherto devoted to the abode of these poor women, has been given up by its proprietress as a home for such of her class as desire hereafter to tread in calmer and clearer ways. The Washington *Chronicle* deserves great credit for the brave and generous assistance which, in contradistinction to its contemporaries, it has given to the movement. It is too noble a movement to be sneered down, or coughed down, or pooh-poohed as impracticable. If failure must come, let it not be until the impossibility of success has been thoroughly established. Safety valves? But this is the nineteenth century, and the story of the Nazarene has been learned by all the children of the land.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

It is now about six weeks to the October election in Pennsylvania. All of our information is to the effect that the Republicans are harmonious, and that apathy only can defeat them. This, chiefly, is what they will have to contend against. Considering the bearing the election will have on the fortunes of parties and the future management of the Government, we cannot believe that even this sole ground of Democratic expectation will not be swept away by the well-directed efforts that are making within the next twenty days. There should be no doubt whatever, for it is inconceivable that Pennsylvania should deliberately open the way for the return of the Democratic party to power. No doubt that a considerable body of Republicans feel only a diminished interest in politics, and these above all others are the class of citizens who should take the deepest interest and put forth the greatest efforts to prevent such a catastrophe—for catastrophe they must admit the accession to power of the Democratic party would be. To all such we desire to bring the subject home, and ask them to decide whether the country, their own interests, collectively or individually, would be better or worse off by remanding the country to the control of the party which precipitated the rebellion, sympathized with the rebels throughout the war, that embraces in its ranks a vast majority of those who sided against the Government, and to-day challenges the verdict wrought out by the great struggle. It is in this light that the ensuing election should be viewed, and we are persuaded that every person who so regards it, either by commission or omission will contribute to the overthrow of the Republican party.

The time has not come for a change. The offices to be won or lost amount not to a feather's weight with the great body of the voters. If there was nothing more valuable or important at stake, there would be little reason for concern. But there are considerations against which the offices are as nothing. It would be distrusting the intelligence and conscience of Republicans to suppose that they do not understand what these considerations are. If there are Republicans who really desire to witness the return of the Democratic party to power, with the Tammanyites in the lead, as they assuredly would be, let them frankly so act. But if, as we believe is the fact, the Republicans of Pennsylvania contemplate such an event only as a real calamity, let them, at the ensuing election, act as they feel, as the only way to avert it.

WHAT EDUCATION?

Governor Brown's address before the National Educational Convention at St. Louis, on the 22d instant, appears to have been much more interesting than such formal performances usually are. From the imperfect outline of the speech contained in our issue of yesterday, it is evident that the speaker, instead of repeating in changed phraseology those commonplaces concerning popular education, which so readily pass current as unquestionable truths, laid before his audience the results of his own earnest and independent thought. Several of the sentiments of the address may have shocked many of those who heard it, one can easily believe. To some of them the decided rejection of "the general dogma that schooling is the foundation of all virtue and morality in the community" may have seemed almost blasphemous. It is, however, certain that mere intellectual training, apart from moral and religious instruction, neither promotes nor tends to promote virtue and morality. "Your prime rascals," Governor Brown said, "are now-a-days educated rascals." They are men whose mental faculties have been made vigorous and acute by exercise in the pursuit of studies more or less difficult, and who have acquired a measure of knowledge which enables them to carry on their nefarious war on society with advantages unknown to the illiterate. If educated at the public expense they have received from the community dangerous weapons which may be turned against their benefactor, and if they have not been carefully and thoroughly instructed in the obligations which they owe to the community, they are very likely to misuse the weapons. This statement rests upon no mere theory regarding the depravity of human nature, but upon well known facts. The education of the intellect does not develop or quicken the conscience, or render self-denial easy in the presence of temptation to do wrong, or enforce any of the duties imposed upon men and women by their social relations. If cultivation of the mind enables a person readily to apprehend the reasons by which moral duties are recommended and enforced, it also enables them readily to evade the consequent obligation by sophistical objections. In fact, there can be no doubt that to insure from our schools results beneficent to the community, the moral education of the scholars must go on simultaneously with the education of the intellect. When we speak of moral education we do not deny that the most effective and in every sense the best moral education is that which is founded and built upon religious sanctions and considerations. But as subsidiary to more elevated teaching and as in some measure and for mere utilitarian ends supplying its place, there is a great system of truth which has been and is too much neglected in our public schools. The most interesting and valuable portion of Governor Brown's address, if we do not misunderstand the report, is the part in which he refers to this subject.

When the Bible says that "the way of transgressors is hard," it expresses an every day truth, confirmed by facts and constantly illustrated in the lives of offenders. That "honesty is the best policy" is a truth so well established as to have passed into a proverb. All violations of natural law are violations of divine law also, which sooner or later result in suffering. Though these and such like truths are, no doubt, often referred to in schools, and may be in a sense familiar to the minds of most young people, we are quite sure that much less is made of them than might be made in the way of impressing upon boys and girls the importance of correct and virtuous habits. In the address to which we have so often referred, the speaker said "he believed the best remedy for the disease would be found, apart from moral and religious training, in teaching the actual compensation of nature; in taking the criminal code to the schools and collating the action with the retribution; in the demonstration of virtue as its own reward, not the axiom, but by illustration, and in showing forth by suitable methods that wrong is ever miscalculation, and therefore foreign to the first law of education." In the way thus suggested, we doubt not that, without any detriment to the pupil, a knowledge of the world as it is, might be imparted, which would, in many cases, prove a safeguard against the first entrance upon a career of crime. It is dreadful to think how frequently youth enter the ways of evil, or begin to form habits fatal to themselves and hurtful to society, in mere ignorance of the inevitable tendency of their acts. In truth, no boy or girl, however well educated they may be in some respects, can be said to be properly trained for active life until they have been made thoroughly familiar with the operation of those natural or providential laws upon the observance of which happiness and misery, prosperity and failure, are dependent. It is in vain to trust in conscience for guidance and protection. In order that conscience may act there must be knowledge. In spite of all the multifarious information at present imparted in the schools it may be truly said that thousands of their graduates are yearly left to discover by their own miserable experience that "a knave is a fool in circumbendibus," and that even the pleasures of this world are in greatest measure reserved for those who respect the natural laws upon which health and energy depend.

The visit to the United States of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who is now on his passage from Cronstadt to New York, while possessing no especial diplomatic importance, such as usually attends the visit of one potentate to another, has a significance which is really much deeper and more comprehensive than any mere interests of state, however grave, could invest it with. Indeed, the fact that our prospective visitor is young, (he is but little over twenty-one years of age), and comparatively untrained in the intricacies and formalities of state-craft, of itself sufficiently indicates the right hearty and generous feeling with which the Emperor of Russia regards the people of the United States. The young Prince comes to us far less as the representative of our Imperial ally than as the cherished son of a tried and trusted friend. In committing him to the courtesies of the people of this country, his father has not exhibited merely the friendship which he entertains for its Government and institutions, but also his thorough good will toward the sovereigns of the Western Republic. There is nothing about his visit suggestive of protocols, treaties or the polite hypocrisies of diplomacy; it shows that Russia is glad to shake hands with America, and to be counted among its list of friends. And therefore his visit has a widely different meaning from that of the Prince of Wales a dozen years ago, or that of his brother at a later period. Of himself, moreover, and apart from his representative character, he is said to be deserving of the warmest welcome; being, it is stated, an exceedingly bright and intelligent young gentleman, an industrious student, thoroughly devoted to his profession as an officer in the Russian navy, and in all respects worthy the friendship of upright and honorable men.

A few days ago, in referring to the movement on foot in England to elevate the standard of education for the legal profession, we mentioned the pressing need of the adoption of a similar reform in this country. We are glad to observe that, if we are not yet ready for improvement in this particular, at least a new and better system of medical education is promised us. It is bad enough for a lawyer to graduate with but a superficial smattering of the science he needs to understand fully, but it is a great deal worse in the case of a physician, who of all men in the world needs to be perfectly trained for his work. Hereafter, in the medical school connected with Harvard College, the instruction of students will be given by means of lectures, recitations, clinical teachings and practical exercises, carried on throughout the entire academic year, the course to embrace three years, and the curriculum to include every recognized subject connected with a thorough medical education. Every student will have his place and time in the anatomical, physiological and chemical laboratories, and in the microscopic room, and will be made to feel that such work is even more necessary than mere attendance at lectures and recitations. Every candidate for a degree will also be subjected to a rigid examination in every one of the main branches of instruction, made not orally, but by written questions and answers, so that the governing boards of the University and the profession at large may know exactly what the standard for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is. However ill this plan may suit those who desire to graduate with the smallest possible expenditure of time, money and study, and who want to wear honors without winning them, there can be no doubt that it is a reform of the most important character, which it would be well for every medical college in the country to adopt.

We printed a few days ago the main portions of the address of Sir William Thompson, delivered before the British Association, explaining the origin of animal and vegetable life on this earth by what may perhaps be called the theory of meteoric development. His views, we observe, have awakened considerable public interest and discussion, the drift of the controversy, however, being decidedly against him. A leading English chemical journal of late date publishes, in point, the record of a series of experiments instituted by a distinguished scientist to determine the degree of heat at which protoplastic life becomes extinct. He prepared, first, a solution of sugar; second, an infusion of hay; third, a solution of gelatine; fourth, water in contact with putrid meat; subjected them to different degrees of heat, and then set them aside in closely sealed bottles. At 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the point of boiling water, protoplastic life (or animated germs of matter) was visible under the microscope in each one of the preparations. At 300 degrees life was still there, though not so abundant and active as before. But at 400 degrees the living forms had totally disappeared. Their extinction was complete, an interval of twenty-four days failing to revive them. If 400 degrees will stop the whirling and darting of infusoria in a solution, according to these experiments, a *fortiori* the five or six times higher temperature of an aerolite would annihilate everything once living within it. The champions of the spontaneous generation theory have hitherto been content to boil their preparations only, proceeding upon the hypotheses that this process completely destroyed life, and pointing to the signs of life which reappeared after this, in closely sealed vessels, as proofs of the correctness of their theory. The foregoing experiments, however, demonstrate that life in its lowest forms may abundantly exist at a heat where they assumed it to be extinguished, and would seem pretty effectually to disprove the Thompsonian view.

One of the things which make war to be dreaded by thoughtful people is its influence on the moral condition of the soldiers. The hardships and perils of the service necessarily affect the whole character of the man, and result either in demoralization or in decided elevation and improvement. Upon the mere mercenary who becomes a soldier for a livelihood, upon the Dugald Dalgettys to whom "the best of causes is the best of pay," the effect of the life must be generally evil. But when the cause of the war is some question of important principle or patriotism, which even the common soldiers are capable of understanding, and which fully enlists their interest and sympathies, it would seem that the effects of the service may be of a very improving and generally beneficent kind. How well this truth was illustrated in our war is a fact well known, and now, a German lady, Miss Buechner, sister of the famous savan of that name, writing to the *Westliche Post*, concerning the entrance of the troops into Darmstadt, makes note of a similar effect as the result of the Franco-German conflict. After the civil war of 1866, the soldiers to whom she refers, came home evidently "rude, insolent, wildened" by the scenes through which they had passed. Some people expected the same traits to be visible again. But no, the returning soldiers were seen to be "modest, self-restrained, quiet." In the contrast the lady sees illustrated the principle that when a man does anything great or noble the recollection pervades his whole being and he is exalted and ennobled by the feeling. From other parts of Germany similar testimony comes in reference to the education of the Landwehr effected by the war. More thoughtful, earnest and quiet than before, all, both officers and privates, are delighted to be at home and at liberty to engage once more in the arts of peace, they desire nothing so much as that they may never again be disturbed in their peaceful pursuits by the summons to resume their guns and knapsacks.

Some of our readers will regret to hear of the death of Friedrich Herold. For some time, we know not exactly how long, he was connected with the German press in Pittsburgh, being for a while editor of the *Freiheits Freund*, and also one of the editors of the *Glocke*, a weekly newspaper started by him and an associate, which, however, was not successful. From Pittsburgh he went to St. Louis, where his favorable prospects of a prosperous career were suddenly cut off by death. The *Illinois Staatszeitung* with which journal Mr. Herold was connected for some time, when recording his death, makes respectful mention of his character and course of life. As an illustration of his firmness and independence of character the fact is stated that, on his first arrival in the United States, unable to get employment appropriate to his education, instead of waiting for something to turn up in his favor, he at once went into the country and took service with a farmer. We may add that many well educated foreigners, Poles, Germans and Italians, ignorant of English and destitute of either money or influence, have found temporary resource in "unskilled labor," on first arriving in this country. Some months ago, Henry Ward Beecher, in "a Wednesday Evening Talk," told his hearers how puzzled and embarrassed he was when a very young man just out of college, on discovering that his German hostler was much better versed than he was himself in Latin, Greek and mathematics. On the same occasion, he told how he had become acquainted with another foreigner, a graduate of a celebrated university, whom he found gaining honest bread by breaking stones on a turnpike road with much apparent contentment. Perhaps the hardship is not so great as some may suppose. Exile is an affliction under any circumstance, but an exile with hands and health to labor and with work to do, and a mind to do it, presents the fate in its least distressing aspect. We return for a moment to Mr. Herold to say that he had humor and also, in unusual measure, the power of looking into and understanding the spirit of American life and customs.

A rival to the Bessemer process of making steel is found, says the *Mechanics Magazine*, in Berard's system, adopted at the steel works in Givors, France. The principal features of the system are stated to be: First, the employment of gas, acting at once as a heating and reacting agent in improving the quality of the iron by a partial purification, before throwing off such injurious bodies as sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, etc.; second the ability to employ iron of a secondary quality to obtain steel for certain special purposes, as rails, tires, etc.; third, by the combined action of air and gas, in being able to act alternately by means of oxidation and reduction in keeping the waste at a minimum, and by decarbonizing and recarbonizing, to regulate at will, and with certainty, the nature of the product to be obtained. The operation requires from an hour to an hour and a half, and the process is so conducted that the manipulation can be arrested at any moment, and any desired quality of steel obtained.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A traction engine with an omnibus has just been constructed for the Government of the British East Indies, and is designed to run for the conveyance of passengers and mails, and also of troops and supplies for the distance of 68 miles. The engine, running on common dirt roads, is placed on three wheels instead of four, giving it a smaller base, and thus enabling it to turn within its own length and breadth, and to manœuvre along narrow and crooked highways. All the parts are constructed of wrought iron or steel, so that the machine is much more compact and lighter than the ordinary locomotive. The weight of the engine, with tender fully supplied with water and coal, is 12 tons. The omnibus attached, which is a double decker, will carry 65 passengers, with baggage and mail bags.

The number of sentenced persons at the houses of industry in Boston at present is 914, being an increase of thirty-five per cent. over the number at the corresponding time last year. There are 214 more prisoners now in the House of Industry than there are cells in the prison.

The approaching grand convocation of Knights Templar and the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which commences in Baltimore on the 19th of September, is creating considerable attention among the fraternity throughout the country. The gathering, without question, will be one of the largest of the kind ever witnessed in this country, and the procession, which it is proposed to make one of the grand features incident to the convocation, will be large in its proportions and gorgeous in its paraphernalia.

Through the increase of intelligence three great diseases—the Oriental plague, the scurvy and the small-pox—a contemporary says, "have been comparatively consigned to the past." With regard to the latter disease, it is hard to imagine its destructive virulence in old times. Its average annual death rate seventy years ago, in countries where it was most closely observed, was about three thousand to the million of population, and nearly one-tenth of all who died died from this disease. What vaccination has effected may be inferred from the fact that in Copenhagen, in twelve years before the introduction of vaccination, 5,500 persons died of small-pox; from the year 1802 to 1818, a period of sixteen years after vaccination had been made compulsory, only one hundred and fifty-eight persons died of small-pox over the whole kingdom of Denmark, out of a population of two millions and a half.

The first cargo of fresh beef ever imported from Texas to the North arrived in Philadelphia last week. It had been preserved by a patent process recently invented, and was apparently in a perfect state of preservation, being free from any smell of putridity, and bright and moist as the meat in the market stalls. The cargo consisted of two hundred and fifty carcases, and was brought on a steamer which is to be employed in the meat transportation business hereafter. The success of this experiment will revolutionize the market business, and secure cheap meat where such a luxury has hardly been known for years.

Mrs. Stowe has just offered this tribute to American scenery and American travel: "A party of well dressed people, floating up North river of a bright spring day, is about as ideal a picture of travel as can be desired. In point of natural scenery the Rhine is nothing compared with the Hudson, and our American steamboats certainly are as far ahead of any that ever appeared on the Rhine as Aladdin's palace is ahead of an ordinary dwelling.

The money required for the construction of the tunnel under the river at Detroit, has been provided, and the work is about to be commenced. The building of the drainage tunnel will not occupy more than three or four months, but the great one will require from a year and a half to two years. It will cost some $3,000,000.

The Rev. Newman Hall declares that the churches of the United Kingdom have lost not less than 300,000 members by the vice of intemperance during the past three years.

The merchants of the Cologne Bourse put up a capacious iron box on 'Change three years ago, to receive contributions for the completion of the great cathedral. They opened it about three weeks ago, and, instead of the large sum they had expected, they found only one franc and twenty-five centimes. As the superb structure needs for its completion about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, the sum realized on the Exchange, though extremely munificent, will not go very far toward the object in view.

Every Italian officer's wife must have, in her own right, property yielding her two hundred lire (forty dollars) monthly. No officer is allowed to marry a dowerless girl. Of course there are many secret marriages. After Victor Emmanuel's entry into Rome this 3d of July, when the King sent a "sovereign grace" proclamation by which were pardoned all officers who were married secretly, there was a fine dinner given by several officers of the Bersaglieri corps, at which the hidden unacknowledged wives were brought out and presented to each other with great joy.

There are one hundred different species of figs. Almost all belong to tropical countries, of the vegetation of which they often form a most important feature. They abound in India, in every jungle and hilly situation, to the most northern Himalaya, and some of them are cultivated about every village. The common fig is a native of the east as the specific name Carica imports; but it is now cultivated throughout the whole of the south of Europe, and is even found naturalized there. Its cultivation has also extended to many warm countries. In North America it is seldom to be seen further north than Philadelphia, and is not sufficiently hardy to be a common fruit. In Lancaster there is a number of trees which bear excellent fruit. Fig trees are propagated by seed, by suckers, etc.; very frequently by layers or by cuttings.

PERSONAL.

Hon. William D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, while in Wyoming Territory for his own health, was called to his home by the sudden death of his young and lovely daughter. He will, with the remainder of his family, seek repose in the Alleghenies of his own State.

A biographer of Count Beust, the Astro-Hungarian imperial chancellor, tells the following curious story: The father of the chancellor was so pleased at the birth of his child that he presented the nurse with a dozen bottles of the choicest Rhine wine in his cellar. The woman, who was an ignorant peasant, not knowing the proper use of this beverage, concluded that it must be excellent as an external application for the infant. She accordingly prepared the wine as a bath for the child, who almost died in consequence of the treatment; but when the nurse learned of the misunderstanding, she at once predicted for her charge a great future. The biographer adds that Beust for a long time had to contend against great irritability of temper, produced by the bath.

The London *Athenæum* says a Welsh Eisteddfodd has proved the means of discovering a young composer of promise. His name is Joseph Parry; he had worked in America in an iron foundry, and through the influence of a couple of gentlemen who were struck with a chorus composed at a competition at the Eisteddfodd of Swansea, joined the Royal Academy of Music as a pupil. He has taken a musical degree at the University of Cambridge, and is now returning to the United States to practice his profession.

A party of Polish ladies, of great though peculiar beauty, are among the late arrivals at Newport, and have made quite a sensation and put the old belles in the shade. They are just from Paris and dress in a style entirely different from that in vogue here. They dress their hair in the classical style—a small coil high on their head, from which drop two or three curls.

Two young Japanese have just arrived in Philadelphia from home, and their coming there is attributed to the favorable reports given by a recently returned student from New Brunswick. The newcomers intend to perfect themselves in the language at once, and will then matriculate at one of our medical schools. As one of the most influential foreigners resident in Japan was a Pennsylvanian, and has a brother now in Philadelphia, a steady increase of students and apprentices is expected there for years to come.

The report of the attempt of Dr. Helmbold to commit suicide, it is said, probably arose from the fact that he has for some time been laboring under great mental depression, owing to his business not responding so freely as he expected to his late liberal advertising expenditures, and his consequent inability to meet his obligations as early as he had intended. An examination of his affairs shows conclusively that they are by no means desperate.

Here is an interesting "watering place note:" "The deplorable lack of young gentlemen is everywhere a great source of grief to the complementary half of the world. Landlords are besought for beaux. Each and every feminine arrival is looked upon with increasing disgust. Women sit in continuous rows upon the piazzas and in the parlors, like so many wall-flowers. They dance in pairs, promenade in couples, and bemoan with one another. A terrible state of affairs, indeed!"

One needs to have good teeth who is given to biting at files. The Chicago *Times*, which finds it impossible to forgive the people of the United States for suppressing that daring ambition of its heart, the slaveholder's rebellion, says:

> "Radical economy may be forcibly illustrated by comparing the expenditures of our Government with those of the British Government. The English spent about $360,500,000 the last fiscal year. The Washington Government spent $442,912,000."

Such a quality as fairness is of course hardly to be expected from a journal of this description; still it might have added, by way of explanation and enforcement of its point, that while the British Government paid one hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars of the principal and interest on its public debt, our own "Radical" administration paid over two hundred and forty-six millions of dollars of ours, and reduced the taxes of the people one hundred and fifty millions besides. Besides, if the *Times* had not such a bad memory it might perhaps recollect in what manner and for what purpose the debt in question was incurred.

An English paper says sailors may well feel uncomfortable. The 11-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun of 25 tons, at a range of 200 yards, has sent a Palliser shell straight through the side of a target considerably stronger than the broadside of any iron clad now afloat. On this occasion, moreover, the gun used a reduced charge of 75 lbs., its full charge being 85 lbs. It may be fairly expected, therefore, that the employment of the full charge would ensure the same results at a range of over 1,000 yards. The target in question consists of a wrought iron plate of eight inches in thickness, backed by a double layer of 6-inch blocks of teak timber, a solid wrought iron plate of five inches in thickness being worked between the layers of timber. There is also an inner skin of 1½-iron, and the usual iron ribs. This amounts to a total of 13 inches of armor and 12 inches of backing, exclusive of the skin. The confusion caused between decks by the bursting of a 500-lb. shell in addition to the shower of fragments from the gaping hole in the vessel's side may be imagined.

An Eastern man who has been traveling in Oregon complains that he found the people well to do, but careless, and living in a thriftless, easy-going, slipshod style, much as in the days when everybody had gold dust and cattle upon a thousand hills; and he illustrates their thriftlessness by a little story, saying that at one time, thinking he should relish some milk, he called at several farm houses in vain for it, the invariable answer being: "Well, you see, in the summer time the cows get down in the bottom lands and they don't come up." When he ventured to suggest that an enterprising population would go after the cows and drive them up, he only elicited a smile or a shrug.

An incident occurred at the trial of Communists now going on at Versailles, which throws some light upon the question whether the French used explosive bullets in the war with Prussia. M. Assi, in his evidence, admitted that he had ordered explosive balls. M. Gaveau, Government Prosecutor, exclaimed, "That is infamous!" M. Assi retorted that he only adopted models, to be seen in the Palace of Industry, which were used against the Prussians, and were therefore lawful in civilized war. While this evidence may not be of the first order, no protest or denial has been elicited by the statement.

No rain of any consequence has fallen for more than three months in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties, in Maryland, or in the adjoining counties of Virginia. There is great distress among the inhabitants, and the crops are almost ruined. Wells and springs have run dry, occasioning much inconvenience and trouble to farmers, who find it difficult to water their stock.

PITTSBURGH'S DANGER FROM DOSING.

The Influence of Freights Past, Present and Future.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 17, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having heard many remarks and suggestions while traveling through the States of Ohio and Indiana about matters relating to the interests of the business men of Pittsburgh, I thought it would not be out of place to collect the different views of the Hoosiers and Buckeyes and send them in for the inspection of your merchants and manufacturers.

As the growth and future greatness of the "city of smoke" is depending on the production of goods from the raw material, it is, of course, important for those engaged in manufacturing to know everything that has a bearing on the markets in which they expect to sell their products.

On iron, nails, glass, machinery, &c., the reputation of Pittsburgh is not excelled by any other brands in the country; still, when you go into the adjoining State on the west, where bar iron and nails are consumed in as large, or larger quantities than in any other State west of the Alleghenies, you will meet with only an occasional firm that pretend to go to Pittsburgh for their supplies.

There was a time, and that not many years in the past, when the West had no other home market to purchase iron goods in. Then a poorly finished bar of iron or a headless nail did not prevent mills from running at the utmost of their capacity. Nor were the manufacturers of iron and nails in any way anxious to improve their marketable wares until Wheeling had stepped in and absolutely taken possession of the nail trade. And now, what influences are causing the natural channels of the iron trade of Pittsburgh to look "stagnant," instead of flowing with an easy, happy pride? Why are Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois withdrawing one by one their accounts from your ledgers? I can tell you. It is a subject that is daily talked over among western merchants and manufacturers. I presume you have, before this, heard it remarked that "freights are devouring the very vitals of your manufacturing interests."

At Dayton, Ohio, over four thousand tons of iron are worked up yearly in building cars, threshing machines, water wheels, and out of that quantity Pittsburgh furnishes less than one fourth.

At Springfield, O., where five or six of the largest Agricultural Impliment Works in the country are in operation, Pittsburgh iron is known only as a brand that in "bygone days" gave the manufacturers satisfaction, and played no small part in constructing the mowing, reaping, and threshing machines, and for which Sprinfield has already become famous.

Other iron manufacturers have come in and routed Pittsburgh from these fertile fields, apparently without an effort on the part of the great men of the city of smoke, to stay the progress of the wily invaders, from Cincinnati, Sharon, Cleveland, Akron and other obscure points.

At Dayton, the first question one would be led to ask is, why does Cincinnati not furnish the iron used there, Cincinnati being only sixty miles away. If distance had anything to do with freights the Rolling Mills at Cincinnati would certainly be entitled to the Dayton and Springfield trade, but such is not the case.

Here Cleveland walks in and says to her railroads, "our good is your good," and to have us succeed you must help up us to put our iron in that market. What is the result? Cleveland books the orders. But how is this? Cincinnati, sixty miles from Dayton, Pittsburgh three hundred, Cleveland about two hundred and fifty. Cincinnati can turn out as good a quantity of iron, and at no greater expense than Cleveland. Pittsburgh from its peculiar location and great natural advantages can manufacture bar iron at a less figure than either of the former cities.

A western merchant writes, "unless you can get better rates of freight for us we will be obliged to make our purchases of iron and nails in some other market." A boy is dispatched to the freight office in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Means says "our lowest rate is so and so." This answer is returned to the merchant out west, who not a little indignant immediately mails an order to some mill, where a greater degree of interest is manifested in securing and holding trade.

Time and tide wait for no one. Ten years ago the great men of Pittsburgh were once caught napping and had the nail trade wrested from their hold. How they kicked and floundered about when they awoke and found themselves in a box, secured by Wheeling nails! But it was no use trying to get out. Had they, however, worked half as hard to keep their brand of nails in the market as they did to free themselves from bondage, the terms they were obliged to accept would not have been quite as humiliating.

Now, the great men of the city of smoke are again dosing. How long they intend to indulge their desire for ease remains to be seen. Irredeemable losses have already been sustained in their iron trade, and in the opinion of many it only wants a few more years for Pittsburgh to have the iron market taken from their control as effectually as the nail trade was in 1848.

P. D.

Senator Morton on Free Trade.

[From his Speech at St. Louis, August 16.]

I am for a revenue tariff, but I want it so levied if it can be to give incidental protection to our own manufacturers without impairing the revenue, and if anybody is opposed to that principle it must be because he is absolutely in favor of foreign producers as against home producers. Now, my friends, let me say another thing right here. We are all interested industries in this country. It is best not to have too many men employed in any one thing, but to have this employment so divided as to supply all our wants at home. There is no market that is half so good as a home market. I state that as a general proposition. Talk about free trade as between countries where they have unequal values of labor; how can there be free trade upon equal terms between the two countries when labor is fifty per cent. higher in one than the other? I want to know how that nation is going to compete in manufactures that pays fifty per cent. more for labor and materials than the other nation that pays fifty per cent. less. It cannot be done, my friends. There can be no free-trade upon equal terms between two such nations. You might as well talk about free navigation between two lakes when one is 200 feet above the other. Is there free navigation between Erie and Ontario? No. You have a pass from one to the other by means of the Welland Canal by tortuous navigation. Yes, there is free navigation between them, but it is over Niagara; and I tell you wherever there is free-trade between two nations when one pays fifty per cent. more for labor than the other does, they go over a Niagara.

A gentleman, long resident in Texas, but recently settled in New York and Boston, has been returned to western Texas by eastern capitalists, who are resolved to make large railway investments there. So far as we are able to learn from very general statements, the schemes are directed to giving railway access to the western frontier of Texas, interior Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico. A preliminary examination is about being commenced to determine the precise route to be adopted. Until the explorations ordered by our eastern capitalists have been made and reported, no determination can be reached as to the work likely to be done. But the men lying behind the undertaking, the country it traverses, the values waiting to be wakened by it, the building of narrow-gauge as well as broad roads in Colorado and New Mexico, the influx of immigration, the new energy and wealth of the region, and the exterior business it may have, all are arguments justifying the action taken and probable conclusions.

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the absolute nostrumes of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
62 LIBERTY STREET

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS,
AT
Wholesale AND Retail,

We have just opened a large stock of New Goods, adapted to the early Fall Trade. We will sell at the very lowest eastern prices, and Cut Piece Goods in any quantity to suit purchasers, and earnestly invite buyers to call and examine our Stock, whether for the purpose of purchasing or not.

We keep everything in Dry Goods and Standard Notions required by a Retail Dry Goods Store, our Retail Business enabling us to keep up a full stock at all seasons of the year.

Particular attention is invited to the O. N. A., "Our New Alpaca." To these goods has been conceded by all who have examined them, superiority in make, color and finish, and we will satisfy any one that at the prices at which we are selling them they are the cheapest by far of any in the market.

McKee, Murphy AND Co.
59
Market Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVE.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862. Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. mrb2p

FUSI YAMA
TEA
WHOLESALE RETAIL
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,
mths

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

TO ARRIVE—
2 cars prime OATS in sacks;
1 car MILL FEED in sacks, seconds;
2 cars prime YELLOW EAR CORN;
1 car prime NEW WHEAT.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At $2 Ladies' Woolen Shawls.
At 50c, Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts.
At 37½ and 50c, Gents Calico Shirts.
At 12½c, Gent's Heavy Cotton Socks.
At 12½c, Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Hose.
At 6½c. Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 4c, Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At $1 a doz., Turkey Red Table Doylies.

NEW WOOLEN SHAWS,
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

New Sailor Hats, Plain and Mixed Straw.
New White Goods.
New Laces and Embroideries.
Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Undersleeves.
Gent's Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Gent's and Boy's Suspenders, a large stock.
Gent's Neckties and Underwear.
Ladies' Undergarments, Hosiery and Gloves.
Lamp Mats and Table Napkins.
Huck and Damask Towels.

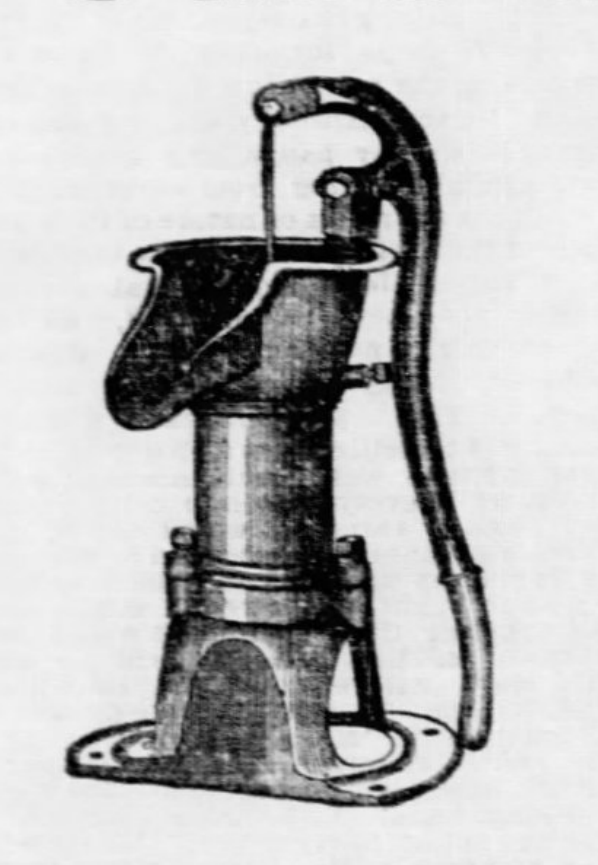
AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOW OPENED
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
WHOLESALE STORES.
OUR FULL IMPORTATION OF
Black Bonnet VELVETS,
Colored Bonnet Velvets,
BLACK
Mantle Velvets,
COLORED VELVETEENS,
Black Velveteens,
In Heavy and Light Weights, and best shades
BLUE BLACK, COLORED
AND
Black Velvet RIBBONS.
Which we are prepared to sell at much less than present Eastern Prices.
Large additions made in all departments during the past week.
Wholesale Only.
77 AND 79 Market St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

PUMPS.



Cistern Pumps,
Well Pumps,
Force Pumps.
Call and Examine Our Stock.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.
No. 167 Smithfield Street.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
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10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.		
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.		
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.		
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.		
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10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	[illegible]

DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

LUMBER, LUMBER.
STEWARTON
Steam Saw Mills and Lumber Yard.
OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, MAPLE, LIND, SUGAR, HICKORY, LOCUST, BEACH, GUM, &c., on hand or promptly sawed to order.
Having the largest and best body of Timber on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, with greatest facilities for shipping, I will furnish Lumber on cars, at Stewarton Station, P. and C. R. R., (or ship the same) promptly and on the most reasonable terms.
Bills for Timber and Lumber in every shape solicited. Being agent for Blandy's celebrated Portable Saw Mills, Engines, and Mill Machinery, will sell at manufacturers' lowest figures. Price Lists, Circulars and all information furnished on application. Address
ANDREW STEWART, Jr.,
Lock Box 4, Uniontown, Pa.
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DRY GOODS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

At 12½c, Double Width Alpacas—a great bargain.
At 12½c, Dark Delaines.
At 15c, Dark Delaines.
At 18¾c, Dark Delaines.
At 22½c, Tycoon Reps.
At 18¾c, Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 6¼c, Good Dark Prints.
At 8⅓c, Fast Colored Prints—an extra good bargain.
At 12½c, yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 8⅓c, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin—a superior article.
At 12½c, Wide Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12½c, Good Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c, 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 25c, 6-4 Table Linen.
At 62½c, Plaid Opera Flannels.

New Dress Goods.

Black Alpaca Lustres.
Black Poplins and Cords.
New Tycoon Reps—rich styles.
Fancy Mixed Dress Goods.
Beautiful Poplin Plaids.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
Flannels of all kinds.
Blankets and Heavy Coverlets.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

ONE PRICE.
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS,
In Glace, Gros Grain and Dead Lustre, which they can recommend as the best and most durable makes.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
BRILLIANTINES,
Of a Superior Quality, warranted to retain their Color and Lustre.
Black and Mourning Materials
SUCH AS
CRAPE CLOTH, COBURG,
DELAINE, FRENCH MERINO,
POPLIN, HENRIETTA CLOTH,
GROS De ZURICH,
GRENADINES and HERNANI,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
SUMMER GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
The Peoples' Store
(MASONIC BLOCK,)
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW DARK CHINTZES,
JUST OPENED
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW GOODS!
McElroy & Dickson,
54
WOOD STREET,
OFFER
Plaid Flannels,
BLACK VELVETEENS,
Black Mohairs,
AND
NEW FALL
PRINTS.

NEW YORK.
TO JOBBERS.
RIBBONS.
Cord Edge and Gros Grain,
ALL CHOICE COLORS AND WIDTHS. Also,
BLACKS,
AT INVITING PRICES.
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton,
361 BROADWAY.
Also, Piece Velvets and Velvet Ribbons.

Lace Curtains,
In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.
NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED
LACE SHADES,
A NEW NOVELTY.
LAMBROUGUINS AND DRAPIERIES,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.
Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.
INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS—
PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS,
TOMATOES, APPLES, POTATOES,
VEGETABLES, BERRIES, &c.
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, LARD and BACON, at Wholesale. Orders will receive prompt attention.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

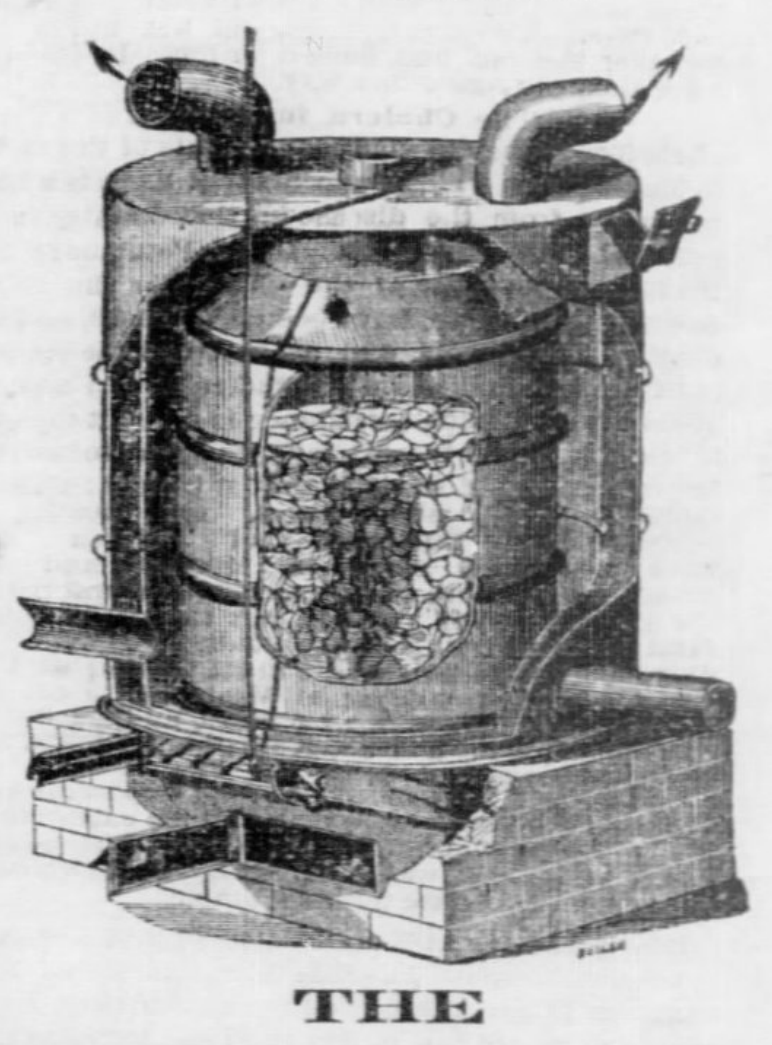
PROPERTY HOLDERS
Will find it to their Advantage to Use
Bailey's ★ Hydrants.
CALL AND SEE AN IMPROVEMENT OVER THE OLD STYLE, AT THE SAME PRICE, AT
No. 6 NINTH, Late Hand Street.

DANIEL WALLACE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

MANUFACTURERS.

GRATES,
GRATES,
GRATES,
FINISHED IN
Nickel Plate, Black, Gold and Bronze.
Cooking Ranges,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
COOKING STOVES,
Fenders, Parlor Stoves,
SUMMER FRONTS,
Coal Hole Doors, Oven Doors,
LAUNDRY STOVES, &c., &c.
The Finest Qualities and Largest Assortment of the above Goods, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
NOS. 235 LIBERTY
AND
242 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF



THE
FIERY FURNACE!
NILES' IMPROVED
STAR RANGE,
The Improved Double-Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEWLY IMPROVED CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS.
G. H. McELEVEY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION FIRE GRATE, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208 Liberty Street.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED AND CYLINDER FIRE-BOX
Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers Prison Doors, Gasometers.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,
REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS and CHAINS of every description. Also Manufacturers of the BEST QUALITY COKE and LIME.
Second Avenue, Near Lock No. 1,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL,
FOR THE
Spring and Summer Trade
1871,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
84
Wood Street.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1858, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1871.

The money market continues to work easy with no material change in rates of discount. We notice that commercial paper in New York is selling for 5, 5½ and 6 per cent., showing that the low rates for money are only on call, and that the movement of currency to the west has set in.

The "squeeze" in cash gold culminated in New York yesterday in a change of 1 per cent for use over night. It is the general impression that lower prices in gold may be looked for and a better supply for delivery.

The reported sales sales of new five per cents up to last evening in Europe are:

On the Continent	$21,500,000
In England	35,000,000
Total	$56,500,000

This assures the taking of the whole of the new loan, and it is thought that by the close of business hours to-day the allotment for Europe will be subscribed for.

As the National Banks in this country hold about one hundred millions of old 5-20s, and as there is but fifty millions left of the 5 per cents. it looks as if they would be compelled to take some 4 per cents. to make out the amount of bonds necessary to retain their circulation.

—A New York circular remarks: "Within the last ten days there has been a partial revival of speculative movements, especially in railway stocks, under which prices have been somewhat firmer; but the improved appearance of things has been caused entirely by the stimulus applied by the cliques, and has evoked little or no response from the outside public, who, at present, are in a mood to leave stock operations to the wealthy combinations who control at the same time the management of the roads and the current speculations in the share capital. Although the present earnings of the roads are, for the most part, liberal, yet there is a very general impression that the late opening of several thousand miles of new line must compel, before long, a reduction in freight, either by direct competition with the old roads or by bringing products from more remote points which can be marketed at the sea-board only by the payment of lower rates over the old trunk lines than have been charged hitherto. Indeed, the competition between the leading through roads and the consequent reduction in rates adopted a few days ago is a plain indication of this tendency; and until the effect of this change in the railroad interest has been fully worked out, it is reasonable to expect that both investors and the more prudent of outside speculators will treat railway shares with more than ordinary caution."

—Jay Cooke & Co. report the following subscriptions to the new 5 per cent. loan on Tuesday:

Farmers' National Bank, Reading, Pa.	$400,000
First National Bank, Thornton, Ind.	45,000
National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.	157,000
Second National, Ironton, Ohio	65,000
First National Bank, West Killingly, Conn.	15,000
Lee County National Bank, Dixon, Ill.	35,000
Second National Bank, Springfield, Ohio	60,600
First National Bank, Ann Harbor, Mich.	83,500
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa	100,000
Union National Bank, Wilmington, Del.	111,200
National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Wilmington, Del.	40,000
Second National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.	82,000
Wyoming National Bank, Tunkhannock, Pa.	50,000

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
Gold	112⅝	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅞	118⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	112⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅛	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	113⅞
10-40s	114⅛	114

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅜
United States 6s of 1881	118⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	113⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	88⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	100⅛
Currency Pacifics	116⅜

—The New York *Times* says: "In reference to the supply of gold this week, we remark that the sales from the Treasury on Thursday next are to amount to $2,000,000, and the payment of $4,800,000 first of September interest on the 10-40 years 5 ₩ cent loan is ordered for to-morrow. This loan amounts to $194,567,300, of which $56,980,150 is in coupon bonds, held chiefly abroad; $92,000,000 registered stock, held by the United States Treasurer in trust for the National Banks, as security for circulation, and the remainder by the public at large on this side of the Atlantic. It is fair to presume that about $2,000,000, of this interest will be prepaid at New York in the course of the present week, which, with the sales on Thursday, will cover the receipts into the treasury for customs. The extreme bonuses paid for the use of gold last week are sufficiently accounted for by the facts, first, that the receipts of the week for customs were four and a half millions, against only one million sold out of the Treasury, and secondly, that the Treasury now owns about seventy-five millions of the ninety millions of gold in the Treasury. It is to be regretted that the sales of the Treasury were not larger last week, considering that the best customers of the government, the importers, who had more than the ordinary duties to pay in gold, were the sufferers by the squeeze in the cash gold, but there is some compensation felt that the difficulty will not prove so serious this week."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 23, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	97⅞	98	98⅝
Do. Scrip	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94	94⅝	94⅝
Erie	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Reading	114⅝	114	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Harlem	----	127⅞	----	128	----	----
Mich. Cent	----	120	----	120	----	----
Lake Shore	110⅞	110	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111
Illinois Cent.	----	133	----	133	----	----
Cleve. & Pitts	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
C. & N. W.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
Do. pref.	91⅝	91⅝	----	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Rock Island	108⅞	109	108⅞	108⅞	109	108⅞
St. Paul	61¼	61¼	----	61¼	61¼	61¼
Do. pref.	80¾	80¾	----	80¾	80¾	80¾
Tol. & Wabash	----	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	----	----
Do. pref.	----	84	----	84	----	----
Fort Wayne	----	99½	----	99½	----	----
Ohio & Miss.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Chic. & Alton	----	119½	----	119½	----	----
Do. pref.	----	120	----	----	----	----
B., H. & Erie	----	2⅝	----	2⅝	----	----
N. J. Central	----	106⅛	----	106⅛	----	----
Canton	----	78	----	78¾	----	----
W. U. Tel.	----	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	----	----
Quicksilver	----	12	----	12	----	----
Pacific Mail	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
Adams Ex.	----	82	----	82	----	----
Wells F. Ex.	----	47⅝	----	47⅝	----	----
American Ex.	----	58	----	57½	----	----
U. S. Ex.	----	57	----	56⅜	----	----
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝
Catawissa preferred	48⅞
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅜
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128⅝
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅝
Reading	57⅜

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day have been light and in quality are from the common to fair, very few of the prime and extra grades being offered. The number of buyers here is fair and the market under the influence of light receipts, and a fair demand, is active at an advance of from ¼ to 20c over quotations of last week. One bunch extra sold for 5½c, this is an extreme price and cannot be taken as a criterion to go by. The following are the prices at which the different grades changed hands: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, steers, $5 62½; good to prime 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $5 35 to $5 45; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 00 to $5 12; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $2 50 to $4 00; Stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The receipts are fair to-day. The market continues steady and firm, with scarcely any change in prices. Philadelphia buyers purchased very sparingly, and most of the sales to-day were made to New York buyers. The following are the ruling figures: Extra Philadelphia $5 35; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs $5 25@5 30; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 90@5 10; rough to common, $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts light. The market continues active, and prices firm at yesterday's quotations. Most everything is sold, and the prospect looks fair at this time. The following are the quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold in this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs., $5 25@5 37; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 75 to $5 12; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 25 to $4 60; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $3 50 to $3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25; lambs, $5 00 to $6 00.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

August 22.—There is a small retail trade, but as the stock is decreasing, prices are well upheld.

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₩ bush	16c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₩ bush	20c
Ohio river, afloat, ₩ bush	10c
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	16c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	24c
Anthracite, ₩ ton	$11 00

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—The "heated term" still holds undisputed sway, and trudging mortals whose duties call them upon the streets about the hour the sun reaches its zenith may be thankful to escape sunstroke—a few are not so fortunate. But all things has an end, and so will August and the "heated term." With regard to the markets we have but little to say. Uniformity in prices is the rule, not the exception, and has been so for a week or more. The proceedings at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning was cut short by the announcement of the death of a member of the family of Mr. Duff the indefatigable Secretary of the Exchange. Hence we are without official sales from that quarter. Old wheat flour is held steady at quotations, but as yet there is no established prices for new wheat brands. The same may be said of old wheat, which is firm, whilst new fluctuates. Bacon is unchanged and quiet. Groceries are more active, sugars particularly. Butter, cheese, eggs, &c. are in full supply with a dull market. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,842	6,743	10,585
Apples, bbls	2,045	1,270	3,315
Cheese, boxes	1,216	1,160	2,376
Corn, sacks	4,720	4,845	9,226
Wheat, sacks	4,566	7,655	12,224
Barley, sacks	272	1,228	1,500
Rye, sacks	472	1,018	1,490
Oats, sacks	9,194	9,817	18,891
Butter, packages	188	224	412
Bacon, pieces	3,600	3,553	7,153
Bacon, tierces	342	224	566
Dried beef, tierces	48	26	74

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 478 barrels; supply still in excess of the demand with sales at $1 50@2 00 per barrel.

ASHES—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Soda 4@4¼; common refined 4¾@4½c; pearls 8¾@9c; pots 7¾c.

BEANS—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $2 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders are of the opinion that prices have touched bottom, and held their stocks freely at quotations, and will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured Hams at 15@15½c; sugar-cured Shoulders 10@10½c, and scarce; plain shoulders 6½@7¼c; ribbed Sides 8@8½c; clear sides 9½@10c. Dried Beef scarce and nominal. Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c. Lard, tierces 10@10½c; kegs and buckets 11@12c per lb. Mess pork $14 00@14 50. Country lard 8@9c.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand, and we are reported sales at 33@35c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Regular sales as follows: Banner, ¼-lb cans ₩ doz. $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ per doz.

BROOMS—The demand is dull. We are reported the following as the store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, with sales at the following figures: Star, full weight, 19c; short do 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 238 boxes. We quote Ohio Goshen at 10@10½c; Factory 9@9½c; Dairy 8@9c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 23c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 80@85c ₩ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 11@12½c; quarters 9@10c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Market overstocked; strictly prime bring 11@12c ₩ dozen. No others wanted.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 2,120 bbls. In the present unsettled state of the new wheat flour market it is rather difficult to give correct quotations; old wheat flour is held firm at quotations. The following may be taken as the ruling rates of the market, allowing a slight margin for concessions to effect large sales: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers' brands, $6 80@6 90; Minnesota medium, $6 75 new white wheat, $6 62@6 87; white wheat, old, $7@7 25; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN—We can report a steady market and a fair demand for most descriptions. The receipts are on the increase for the past 48 hours. The following lots were received:

Corn, sacks	2,324	Wheat, sacks	3,515
Barley, sacks	300	Oats, sacks	4,566

From the above it will be perceived that the receipts are coming in more freely. Wheat—we can report a steady demand for new red, at $1 20@1 23; old red $1 28@1 30; white and amber choice descriptions, quoted at $1 31@1 35 per bushel. The mills are the principle operators. Oats under large receipts was less fancied, although certain shrewd buyers consider oats a good investment at present prices. Sales were reported in round lots, first hands, at 40@41c; we note resales at 43@44c. Corn dull; prices, however, are no lower; we quote mixed shell at 62@63c; prime yellow shelled 65@66c; ear corn scarce, the demand, however, was limited. Rye—The market has not yet fairly opend; prices are uncertain; the nominal rates are 70@75c ₩ bush, as per quality and condition. Barley—Not much doing just now; holders appear firm in their views; we quote No. 1 spring 83@85c.

GROCERIES—The anticipated rise in coffees has not yet occurred, though they are held firm at quotations. Sugars are also firm and rather active. Following are the rulings of the market:

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Sonchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12c¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HOMINY—The market is dull, with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl, and at 28@30c ₩ bush.

HAY—Receipts light. We quote baled at $22@25, and wagon at $25@30.

HOPS—A few samples of new have been received, but not enough to establish a value. Old crop held held firm at 25c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—Demand fair; sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl; 28@30c ₩ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@75c for No, 1, and 60@65c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@78c ₩ gallon.

HONEY—This sweet finds ready sale at 25@30c ₩ lb.

HEMP—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12½c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $3 00@3 30 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Sales one-half car seconds at $23 50 ₩ ton, and one-half car middlings at $32 ₩ ton.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; sales fair sized young at 50@60c ₩ pair; old 70@75c.

POTATOES—Supply ample; with sales at $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl; Baltimore sweets $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; Jersey do $5 75@6 50.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3¾@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₩ doz.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

WILLOWS—There is a fair demand for Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Reports from the east show a decline in highwines, which has caused a weaker feeling in the market here. Highwines 92c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahelay whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Dealers were not disposed to make terms. The result was a quiet market and nothing done worthy of special mention. The following are the asking prices for the various deliveries:

CRUDE.

Spot 12c; August 12¼@12½c; S. O. all year 11½c; B. O. all year 12½c; Parker's Landing spot $4 55@4 57; S. Q. all year $4 40; Foster's $4 50@4 60 per barrel.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly dull. This, however, is no news to the general reader. We quote as follows: Spot 23½c; August 24c; September 24¼c; October 24½c; September to December 24½c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 23—The *Herald* says: The market yesterday was a little more active, but weaker, sellers had generally to concede five cents to effect sales. The views of buyers and sellers were considerably apart. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 25
3,000 bbls upper creek, all year	4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular	4 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., 60 days	4 27½
500 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s pipe	4 20
3,000 bbls lower creek, regardless, spot	4 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 85

NEW YORK, August 23, closing 2½d.—Market rather dull; difficulty at the moment in placing foreign exchange, and the high ocean rates are the principal features against holders, as the shipping demand is almost wholly checked, and foreign reports are not altogether satisfactory. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13½@13⅝c; refined 23½@24½c; call oil 23@24½c. The sales embrace 3,000 barrels refined at 24½c; 2,000 barrels do at 24½c; 4,500 barrels do at 24½c; 1,000 1,000 October at 24½c, and 3,000 barrels cases on private terms. Philadelphia delivery: Market dull and about nominal. We quote refined, S W for this month at 23½@24½c for September; the sales embrace 1,500 barrels at 23½c, with a return; 1,000 barrels 23½c; 2,000 barrels first half of September 24c, and 2,000 barrels last half of September.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 75; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 90 to $4 95.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged; spot $4 22½, and regular $4 27½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Market steady; S. W. 23½c; August, 23½@24c; September 24¼@24½c; October 24½c; Cases 27½c; Crude 13½c.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Market unchanged; crude $5 30 ₩ bbl; refined 22½c ₩ gall.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.

OIL CITY, August 23.—Market quiet at $4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 23.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $4 70@4 75. No sales reported.

ROUSEVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $4 70. Sales at this price.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Crude 13½c; refined August 23½@24c; September 24⅛ to 24½c; October 24½ to 24½c; market very dull.

AUGUST 23.—Market quiet and dull; crude remains unchanged as to prices, buyers and sellers all holding off; refined nominally at 24½c. No sales to report.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23—5:15 P. M.—August 23½c; September, 24½ to 24½c; October, 24½c; crude 13½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Owner	Citizens Oil Works	80
Lockhart, Frew & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	234
Thos King	Cosmos Oil Works	474
Jos Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	942
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Brilliant Oil Works	86
H McKenzy	Vesta Oil Works	160
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	228
P Hutchison	Triumph Oil Works	477

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	80	Brilliant Oil Works	1,262
Cosmos Oil Works	474	Standard Oil Works	80
Vesta Oil Works	160	Sunbeam Oil Works	228
Triumph Oil Works	477		
Total			2,761

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 22, 1871.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 152 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 293 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan S & Co., 260 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 184 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 139 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 167 bbls refined to Tack Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co, 162 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 1,437

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn. Railroad.

Elkins, Ely & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H & Co, 308 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & Waring, 248 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 308 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller 53 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,017

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1871.

REMARKS—There has not been the slightest change in the prices of wool since our last weekly report. Little wool is coming in, and in fact there is little to come in. Odd lots are received now and then, but not enough to establish a market. Following are the current rates for wool in this market:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	55@60c
Fine fleece	50@55c	Tub washed wool	58@65c
Unwashed @ wool	40c		

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 112⅜.

NEW YORK, August 23—P M

MONEY

More plenty to-day, and at the close was offered at 2½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108⅞.

GOLD.

Gold opened weak, selling down from 112⅝ to 112⅛, but rallied at the close to 112⅜. During the morning from 3-32 down to 1-64 was paid for use, and in one instance ⅛ for immediate delivery. After the Government sale cash gold became easy; from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum was paid for carrying over night. Clearings $84,000,000. Bids for Government gold $6,036,000 at from 111 to 112.38⅛; awards $2,000,000 at from 113.17 to 112.38⅝. Exports to-day $129,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments this morning were steady on long bonds and feverish and weak on five-twenties, and the market at present lacks the support of foreign dealers. After purchases by the Government the market advanced from ⅛ to ⅜, and closed steady and strong. No further news has been received from Europe in regard to the new 5 per cent loan. The local subscriptions, or rather conversions, to-day, amount to nearly $5,000,000; offerings at the Treasury purchase $3,374,350 at from 111.88 to 112; awards $1,000,000 from 111 to 112.23.

Coupons 1881	118⅞	5-20s, 1867	113⅛
5-20s, 1862	114	5-20s, 1868	114
5-20s, 1864	114	10-40s	114⅛
5-20s, 1865	114	Currency 6s	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅛		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and neglected.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	63
Tennessee, old	73	North Carolinas, old	45
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	25½
Virginia, new	72		

STOCKS.

The stock market was active and strong, especially for Western Union, New York Central and Hudson and Scrip, Lake Shore, Ohios and Wabash. It was reported this evening that the long talked of dividend in Lake Shore would be declared this week, but the rumor could not be traced to any reliable source. The market is gaining strength every day. The *Express* says the leading operators, with their many followers, will begin their homeward march next week, and there is no doubt that the Stock Exchange is on the verge of increased activity and attractive fluctuations.

W. U. Telegraph	61⅝	Rock Island	108⅞
Quicksilver	12½	N. J. Central	106⅛
Mariposa	3½	St. Paul	61¼
Preferred	5⅜	Preferred	80¾
Adams Express	82½	Wabash	63⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	47⅝	Preferred	84
Amer'n Express	57½	Fort Wayne	99½
U. S. Ex	56⅜	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	51⅝	Preferred	57½
New York Central	98⅝	Chicago and Alton	119½
New York Cent. Scrip	94⅝	Preferred	120
Erie	30⅜	Ohio and Mississippi	45⅝
Preferred	59	Cleve.,Col.andCin	87⅝
Harlem	128	Burlington and Quincy	140
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	111
Reading	114⅝	Illinois Central	133
Michigan Central	120½	Union Pacific stock	32
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117⅝	Central Pacific Bonds	100⅛
Northwestern	70⅝	Union Pacifics	88⅛
Northwestern Pref'd	91⅝		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 23, 1871.

FLOUR—firm.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active and ½c higher for seller August, and 1c higher for September—$1 18⅝ for August and 1 07⅝ for September; this afternoon quiet at $1 19 for August, and $1 07⅝@1 07⅞ for September.

CORN—No. 2 mixed active and a shade easier at 46¾c for August; and 44⅝c for September; this afternoon quiet at 46⅝c August.

OATS—No 2 ½c lower at 30½c.

RYE—No. 2 weaker.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet and lower at 63c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork easier unsettled; and irregular $12 25@12 37 cash and $12 50 September.

HOGS—10@15c lower at $4 00@4 60; receipts 8,000; shipments 5,000.

CATTLE—Fairly active at $3@4 90.

FREIGHTS—Active and steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 19⅝c. Flour dull and unchanged, except State, which is scarce and stronger; superfine western $4 90@5 30; common to good extra $5 70@5 90; good to choice $5 85@6 30; white western extra $6 25@7 00; Ohio extras $5 70@6 70; St. Louis $5 65@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal steady. Whisky heavy and lower at 92@92½c. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1 34@1 37; new Iowa spring $1 34; winter red western, $1 38@1 41. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed 67@67½c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 42@52c, the latter an extreme. Hay quiet. Hops firm; State 18@25c; eastern 16@23c; western 15@21c. Leather quiet and in buyers' favor at 26@29c; Orinoco 26½@27½c. Wool dull; extra Ohio 61@62½c; pulled 60@65; tubbed 70@75c. Coffee firm; Rio 14@16½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8½@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾@14c; refined 24@24½c. Pork quiet and weak; mess $13 75; prime $10 50@11 00; prime mess new $11 00; September and October $13 75; small sales October at $13 62. Beef dull; mess $7 00@11 00; extra $11 00@14 00; hams 18@28c; prime mess $10 00@11 00; India $12 00@22 00. Cut meats quiet; hams 10@13c; shoulders 5½@6½c. Middles quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 9½@9⅝c; kettle dried 9½c; October 10c. Butter unchanged; western 10@28c. Cheese dull at 6@10½c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $5 50@5 90 for shipping. Wheat—amber Michigan $1 43@1 47. Oats dull at 42@53c for western and Ohio. Corn firm and unchanged. Eggs in good supply at 16@18c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The dry goods trade is dull, in consequence of the rain storm, and prices in the main rule steady and firm at 7½c for standard printing cloths; 11½c for best fancy prints; 13@13½c for standard brown sheetings; 12@12½c for seconds; 13½@14c for heavy brown drills; 20c for printed delaines; 12½c for Indian Orchard improved corset jeans; 16c for Naumkeag satteen; 11½c for Boston brown and blue denims; 13½c for Haymaker; 18c for workingman's; 15½c for Amoskeag bleached muslins; 15½c for Bartlett; 18c for Dwight cambrics; 16½c for G Falls; 21½c for do D; 17c for Lonsdales; 21½c for Lyman J cambrics; 20c for Manville; 21c for New York Mills; 27½c for 6-4 Pepperell sheetings; 30c for 7-4 do; 12½c for 8-4 do; 37½c for 9-4 do; 42½c for 10-4 do; 45c for 11 4 do; 14c for Eureka canton flannels; 25c for Ellerton H brown do; 17½c for P; 13c for N; 31c for W H bleached; 21c for C do; 15½c for T do, and 55c for Clark's 60-inch tickings.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Cotton firmer and held higher; sales of 10,000 bales good ordinary at 16½c; low middling 17⅝c; middling nominal; receipts 567 bales; exports none; stock 28,945 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—Cotton dull at 17⅝c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 23.—Cotton quiet at 17⅝.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 23.—Cotton firm at 15⅝c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 18⅝c. Flour active and advanced; family, $5 50@5 75. Wheat firm; red $1 14@1 16. Rye scarce and firm at 82c. Barley firm; fall 88@90c. Groceries unchanged. Oils steady. Eggs steady at 12@13c. Butter firm at 17@22c. Cheese dull but unchanged at 9@9½c. Flaxseed steady at $1 60@1 65. Pork—An advance asked but none established, asking $12 75, with $12 50 offered. Lard drooping at 9c. Bacon steady; sales at 6c for shoulders and 6¾@7c for sides clear rib; 7½c for clear. Whisky dull at 89c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Tobacco active and very firm; low grades a shade higher; sales 155 hhds. Cotton quiet but a shade higher; middling 18½c. Flour dull; extra family $5 50. Wheat, on arrival, $1 10@1 20 for choice. Corn 60@62c for ear from store. Oats 45c from store. Rye 65c, on arrival. Provisions—Small order demand; nothing done in round lots; mess pork asking $13 00 on order; bacon 6½@7¾@7¾c, packed; hams unchanged. Lard 9½@9¾@10c. Whisky declined to 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1 30; No 3 do $1 23; No 1 white Michigan $1 29; amber Michigan, $1 26; No 1 amber Illinois $1 23; No 2 do $1 22; No 1 red $1 25; No 2 do $1 21; No 3 do $1 18½; rejected do $1 15½. Corn dull; high mixed 52c; low do 50½c; no grade 48c. Oats steady; No 1 37; No 2 34c; Michigan 36c; rejected 31c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Copper—manufactured steady; Ingot and Lake firm at 22½c. Iron—Scotch pig firm at $33 00@36 50; United States scarce and firm at $34@37. Bar very firm at $75@76. Russia sheet firm at 12½@13c, gold. Nails unchanged; cut $4 50; clinch $5 75@6 25. Horse shoe 19@25c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 $1 15¾; No 2 $1 13¾. Oats lower; No 2 33c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No 2 mixed 44c. Rye lower; No 1 59c. Barley lower; fall No 1 64c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand, but lower by 2c; No 1 red winter $1 24; No 2 $1 21. Corn dull. Oats steady at 35c. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 22.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Coffee, sugar and molasses unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 23.—Wheat dull; extra $1 35; No. 1 white $1 30; No. 2 $1 27; amber $1 27.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Samaria	Aug. 22	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Aug. 23	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 23	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	France.
Minnesota	Aug. 30	Liverpool.
Russia	Aug. 30	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 30	Glasgow.
Calabria	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	Glasgow.
Java	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Idaho	Sept. 6	Liverpool.
Ismailia	Sept. 6	Glasgow.
Batavia	Sept. 9	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Sept. 9	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Sept. 9	France.
Atlantic	Sept. 9	Liverpool.
India	Sept. 9	Glasgow.
Caledonia	Sept. 12	Glasgow.
Cuba	Sept. 13	Liverpool.
Colorado	Sept. 13	Liverpool.
Parthia	Sept. 16	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 20	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Sept. 23	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Sept. 23	France.
Nevada	Sept. 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 23, 1871.

River two feet three inches and falling. Weather cloudy with indications of rain.

M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 23, 1871.

The river has fallen three inches within the last twenty-four hours. Weather warm and cloudy; slight showers this afternoon. No boats either way to-day.

H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather continues very warm. Navigation to the lower ports remains suspended, there not being sufficient water for navigable purposes.

CAPTAIN CANNON says the repairs to the Robert E. Lee will cost $28,000.

WE understand that Captain Charles Dravo is negotiating for the charter of a light draft boat to place in the Pomeroy trade from Cincinnati.

THE C. H. Durfee broke her shaft and run through herself the latter part of last week, shortly after leaving New Orleans, and returned for repairs, having reshipped her freight.

AT last accounts the United States snagboat De Russey was working in John Boise Bend, in Missouri River, the Long at Baltimore and the Albert at Bonhomme.

NEW ORLEANS is to have a fine park at the river. It is the Foucher property—price $800,000—or that portion of it running from the river to St. Charles avenue.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOSS has been promoted to the command of the steamer Katie P. Kountz. She left Sioux City on Sunday for Fort Rice. His numerous friends will be pleased to hear of his promotion.

BOARDMAN telegraphed from Cairo to New Orleans that the iron steamer John T. Moore had left with 1,100 tons freight. If this steamer carries 1,100 tons freight on 7 feet water it is news to us.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: Rates of freight to Red river still continue at old card rates to Shreveport, and card and one-half to Jefferson. To Ouachita and St. Louis they are about the same as they have been during the past month.

THE steamboat Messenger is offered for sale in our advertising columns. She is a good boat and is in first rate order for the fall trade. She can be purchased at a bargain if application is made for price and terms. Address Capt. Wm. Dean.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 2, the steamer West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, will leave Port Perry daily on the arrival of the 3:15 P. M. train from this city. For further information inquire of Capt. S. R. Patterson, at the Connelsville depot.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the slackwater, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by boats. The passengers will leave daily at 4:30 P. M.

AT the request of passengers on the slack water, the boats will connect with the cars at Port Perry instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain A. S. Carlile has been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "Arrangements are being made to send passengers hereafter who may desire to take St. Louis boats down on the 5:05 afternoon train to Red Wing, where the boats will be held until the arrival of the train. This will be a great accommodatiion to many who desire to spend the day in St. Paul, and still take a St. Louis boat for below.

THE first bale of new cotton raised this year in East Baton Rouge, was received at New Orleans on Thursday last by the Pargood. It was shipped by Randolph & Bates, of Baton Rouge, who for three years in succession have shipped the first new cotton rom that section. The bale, 490 pounds, was raised by Jerry Myers (colored) and sold at Orleans at 26 cents per pound.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, of Sunday, says: Capt. Nat. Smith has the dumb ague. The Fort Smith brought the machinery of the sunken steamer J. S. Dunham to this city yesterday. Captain Dick Lightburne yesterday shipped 200 bales of cotton to New Orleans by rail at $1 25 per bale. Freights from here to New Orleans by rail are 75 cents per barrel. Return freights are brought for 18 cents per 100 pounds.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: We regret to learn of the recent death, by drowning in the Coosa, of Captain Henry C. Filiebrown, of the United States Engineer Corps, who was engaged last year in the survey of the Coosa river, and, as we learn, was about to enter on the exploration of the country between the Coosa and the Tennessee, to ascertain the feasibility of the proposed canal to connect these rivers. An appropriation was made for this last survey at the last session of Congress.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM HOUSE RECORD, August 16, 1871.—Barton Bates sold to the firm of George A. Smith & Co., the following vessels: Steamer Huron, $6,000; barges Manhattan, Richards, Sherman and Allegheny, each for the sum of $1,500.

July 31, 1871.—Steamer Will S. Hays; Albert G. Storey, of Chicago, Illinois, sells to Mrs. Augusta Shannon two-thirds, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lee one-third; consideration $2,800.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: Captain Samuel L. Fisher is loading the Kountz Continental Line steamer Mollie Moore for New Orleans, to depart Tuesday. What will be the result of this steamer's loading outside of either of the packet lines cannot now be foretold, but it certainly looks like a cloud in the horizon of marine affairs. Captain John Todd, of the Silver Lake No. 4, left last evening for Sioux City. He will not at present bring his boat to this city. Commodore Wm. J. Kountz yesterday purchased one-fourth of the Mollie from George D. Moore and others. Price paid, $9,000.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pennslyvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

J S Dilworth & Co, 10 hhds sugar, 10 bgs rice, 2 casks and 5 bxs tobacco. Harris & Ewing, 28 pkgs mdse and drugs. G A Kelly, 13 do do do. Smith & Friday, 28 bls liquor. Carr, M'C Co, 4 bxs 1 bale d goods. Casey, F Co, 20 bls liquor. Luebbe & Bro, 15 bls sugar, 3 bxs groceries. Miller, B & P, 6 casks crucibles. McElroy, D & Co, 2 bxs d goods. Jas O'Brien, lot mellons and potatoes. Reymer & B, 75 bs fruit. W J Steel bro, 24 bls s potatoes. S P Shriver, 16 bls sugar. Arbuckles & Co, 25 do. J Arbuthnot & Co, 1 box tea. S H Baird, 20 bls sugar. H W Buffum, 16 do do. W Gormley, 17 do do. J L Davis, 1 bx g ware. Gregg, Son & Co, 1 box of shoes. D Haworth, 7 boxes groceries. Jones & Laughlin 1 cir saw. Johnston & Colvin 14 bbls sugar. Lindsay S & Co 20 bdls shovels. Little & Meckling 25 hf bbls liquor. W Miller & Co 1 bx cigars. G A Martin 7 bbls sugar. Pittsburgh Loco & car Co 33 bdls flues. Park & Co 2 casks queensware. R E Sellers & Co 2 bx lye. Woodwarth & D 10 bbls s potatoes. E Weaver & Co 1 bale kips. C P M & Co 21 bales leather. J Metcalf 1 block marble. W Hutchison 6 bdls bags. Craig & Bro 5 bx gas fixtures. J C Causey 20 bbls sweet potatoes, 210 bx peaches. A Muestein lot spokes, felloes &c.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

C Leice, 2 bxs d goods. Becker, Ross & Co, 3 bxs tin. Barliff & B, 1 cask queens ware. J P Gregg jr, 2 bxs hats. G W Hubley, 2 bxs tin. J Hoag jr, 1 box oil cloth. 13 jenny p. 10 boxes cheese. Pratt & B, 1 cask glass ware. L Reile & Co, 1 box h ware. C H Zeiss, 1 box shoes. McCracken, Van R & McC, 2 bxs 1 bale dry goods. Marion Woolen Mills, 4 bxs dry goods. H H Myler, 6 bales d goods. Boggs & B, 3 do do. Dunlap & Co, 2 bxs d goods, 3 rolls carpet. W Semple, 5 bxs dry goods, 1 do hats. H Pratt, 1 do hats. J Kohen, 10 kits fish. Fisher & B, 2 bxs gas fixtures. W H Park, 1 box mdse. A J Pentecost, 1 box h ware. Streub & Gross, 1 do do. J Craig, 12 bbls plaster. A Fuener, 10 bxs d cheese. W H Rose, 1 box tea. L McIntosh, 1 paper package. W H McClinton, 1 do do. J M Eccles, 1 bx d goods. R Runh & Co, 2 brls liquor.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Marshall & Co, 47 sks wheat. J Porterfield & Co, 25 bxs starch. Austin & Co, 10 pails tobacco. McElroy & Co, 100 bdls b handles. J A Graff, 2 bbls eggs. H W Buffum & Co, 21 bags feed. Poetzfield Bros, 10 bxs cigars. Henry Rea, Jr, 3 bbls apples. F Sellers & Co, 56 tcs lard, 1,280 pcs canvased hams. McHenry & H, 1 car bulk oats, 1 do do corn. W & D Rinehart, 3 hhds tobacco. E H Myers, 800 pcs hams. W & D Rinehart, 5 hhds tobacco. J W Fairly, 42 bales hay. Marshall K & Co, 1 car bulk wheat. Carter Bros & Co, 10½ butts tobacco. F Sellers & Co, 5 tcs hams, 17 do shoulders, 1 box tongues, 2 tcs shoulders. Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car oats in bulk. Wm Haslage, 1 hhd s c shoulders. J W Bomgardner, 1 car ear corn. J B Floyd, 2 cars bulk oats. H Rea, Jr, 7 bbls green corn, 4 bxs do, 3 bxs cabbage, 2 bbls apples. T B Young & Co, 12 bales tow. Fackiner & Irwin, 6 do do.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Fairman & Sampson, 5 cases coffins. Schoonmaker & Co, 125 bbls flour. Atwell & Lee, 7 bbls flour. McElroy & D, 1 bx d goods. Hoffman & Hale, 1 piano. Penn Salt Manf Co, 1 carboy. H R McClelland, 24 sck rags. S D Dummett & Co, 1 bbl crackers. P Duff & Son, 10 bbls flour. W D West & Bro, 1 crate cigars. Retter & Armor, 2 bbl hinges. Myers & Armor, 4 do do. B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 bx sundries. McWhinney & Co, 4 thimble skeins, 2 sponges. Reymer & Bro, 1 bbl pop corn, lot empt bbls. McCullough, S & Co, 8 sks rags. Howard, Eaton & Co, 1 wagon. Marshal, K Co, one hundred and sixty bags wheat. A B Mills, 111 bales c flags. Stang & W, 11 casks soda ash. Wm Flaccus & Son, lot sacks. J S Dilworth & Co, 1 cad tobacco. Jno A Renshaw, 1 bbl flour. Spear & Glenn, 1 car oats. D Wallace, 100 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Beymer, B & Co, 7 sks rags. M Spratt, 5 do do. W P Townsend & Co, 12 casks and 2 kegs rivets. Isabella Furnace Company, 2 cars fire brick. J A Brown, lot stoves and castings. J S Clark, 10 dozen brooms. Spear & Glenn, 2 bbls apples. Wm West & Bro, 2 bbls eggs. Straw & Futell, 9 boxes clothing. Martin & Co, 1 bbl eggs. E Gleason, 10 pails and 1 caddy tobacco. Brandon & K, 5 boxes bottles. J M Hemphill, 1 car heading. M B Suydam, 2 cars f seed. Gilmore & Co, 2 do wheat. Ralya & K, 1 do staves. S M Cummings, 1 do car wheels. Black & F, 20 bxs f jars. C Duncan, 30 bxs do. Shannon, S & Co, 30 bxs axes. John F Edgar, 1 bbl, 1 box hinges. J R Sulzer, 4 bxs w machines. W Ralston, 20 e bxs. M Steele & Son, 22 sks oats. Forrester & M, 1 car stone. Forrester & A, 1 car do. Lewis, O & P, 4 cars metal. Superior Iron Co, 7 cars 1 stone. A G Neff, 1 car lime. J Kohn, 12 caddies tobacco. Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co, 2 cars pig iron.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Duff & Son, 221 sacks corn. D Sly & Co, 1 car oil. McBane & A, 55 sacks oats. C A Warmcastle, 4 cars oil barrels. B D Moore, 4 cars oil barrels. B L Fahnestock & Co, 20 barrels log wood. Pickersgill L & Co, 30 sacks wool. J Rhodes, 2 car malt. F Alden, 1 car g stones. Bricker & Co, 46 barrels apples, 12 sacks potatoes, 12 barrels apples. Slack and Shotes, 1 car shingles. W T Dunn, 2 cars lumber. J L Brown, 1 car shingles. Moorehead & Co, 1 car turnings. Meyers & P, 15 barrels beer. S & B S M Co, 15 crates c work. J N Barr, 1 car e ware. John Kesslar, 10 barrels 1 beer. E Flint Co, 10 casks p ash. Watt L & Co, 20 pails tobacco. S H Baird, 20 cases tobacco. Hause H & Co, 42 bales s stock. S S Marvin & Co, 11 bbls lard. M F Herren & Co, 1 car oats. J W Fairly, 1 car oats.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Jno Hoffman, lot calves. John V McDonalka, 2 cars ice. D Bly & Co, 78 carboys oil vitriol. A Kirkpatrick & Co, 2 sks wool, 4 do rags. Henry Gerwig & Son, lot eggs, butter and poultry. Joseph Kurtz, lot calves. Wm Hoffman, lot calves. Henderson & Bro, 1 car lime. William Smith, 1 car clay. Seibert & Berg, lot hides and pelts. Schomaker & Co, 6 bxs cheese. Gustavus Kaun, 1 bales skins. Park & Dean, 1 saw. McQuiston & Smith, lot of bags. Erskine & Co, 1 car clay. W W Young, 1 car stone.

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Boggs & S, 150 bbls plaster, 41 slabs, 6 blocks marble. A B Smith, 2 do do. J Kohen, 9 pkgs fish. Lockeamp & K, 7 bbls hides. E & C Magiun, 10 bxs c nuts. R & A Carson, 3 kgs shot. Douglass & Bro, 2 cases confectionaries. M Vetcock 1 bx shoes. W H Brill, 7 bxs soap. C H Seuberger, 24 bxs prunes. G W Hubley, 3 bxs tin. C Edler, 3 rolls carpet. J McCutcheon, lot h ware. McCracken & Co, 1 roll carpet. W Semple, 12 pkgs d goods. Dunlap & S, 3 do do. H H Meyers, 2 do do. Welty & Bro, 2 do do.

LOCAL.

R McClelland, 48 sks rags. C Arbuckles & Co, 3 bbls eggs. Campbell & Co, 5 do do. Fehr & Weigand, 6 bbls whisky. Spear & Glenn, 2 bbl eggs. Young & McK, 84 sks oats. Capt Haslett, 16 sks wheat.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	12	Brown & Co., m	1
Wm Rea, m	3	Hailman & H., m	30
Bryan & Caughey, m	2	Union Iron Mills, m	7
Wm Clark, m	4	Reese, Graff & Co., m	3
Jones & Laughlins, o	6	Byers, McC & Co., o	5
Pitts Forge Co, m	3	Lewis, B, D & Co., m	3
Rodgers & B m	2	Graff, Bennett & Co., o	3
Lindsay & McC m	3	Lewis, O & P., m	1
Total			73

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co., m	4	Rees, Graff & Dull, o	4
Singer, Nimick & Co., m	1	Pitts Bolt Co, m	1
Shoenberger, B & Co., o	16	Wilson, Glass & Co., o	1
Carnagie, K & Co., m	2	Byers, McC & Co., o	1
Hussey, W & Co., m	1	Bryan & Co., o	1
Zug & Co., o	1		
Total			36

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	3	J Moorhead, m	1
Total			4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Marshall, & Co., m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	5
McKnight, P & Co., o	5		
Total			11

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Coleman, R & Co,	9	Armstrong, D & Co	25
Total			34

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL F L OIL O R A FLORAL R A L OIL L

FOR the TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when used judiciously, produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oils, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations ever presented with rare odors, to the public. It will be found especially agreeable as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.

FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers. Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL. Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,

172 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH.

EDUCATIONAL.

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY,

ROOMS 81 FOURTH AVENUE.

The Fall Terms begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, at 9 A. M.

The Principal may be seen at the School Rooms during the last two weeks of August, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. Send for Catalogue.

Principal, Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

TThs-26

LADIES' SEMINARY,

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

The Fall Term will commence THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1871.

For Catalogues, please address

TThs J. JEWETT PARKS.

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The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,

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Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the most important studies.

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Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.

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Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.

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TThs PRINCIPAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

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ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY

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Fall Session commences MONDAY, September 11, 1871.

For particulars see Catalogues found at the Book Stores of both cities.

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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country.

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PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

FOUNDED BY HON. ASA PACKER.

TUITION FREE.

The Term Opens and Students will be examined for entrance on SEPTEMBER 1. Apply to

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Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.

Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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An English and French Boarding and Day School.

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The Tenth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 6th. The Buildings, which are new and admirably located, were erected at a cost exceeding $100,000. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors. Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.

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Located in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. Grounds ample and scenery delightful. Buildings spacious and with all modern conveniences.

Instruction thorough in every department of a complete Collegiate Course. Faculty full and composed of tried and successful Teachers.

Board and Tuition, $375 per year. Next Term begins SEPTEMBER 20.

Rooms assigned in order of application.

For further information apply to

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THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY

The next Term will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. We have full Preparatory English, Preparatory Classical, Scientific and Collegiate Courses under fourteen Professors and Instructors. The Chair of Civil Engineering will be filled by a gentleman of ability and much practical experience. Two Instructors have been added to the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments.

Many new arrangements have been made and changes in the University Building which will greatly increase the efficiency of every department. For particulars or Catalogues apply at the University Building, corner of Ross and Diamond street.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,

(CHARTERED.)

Ladies' School, No. 255 Penn Avenue.

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The Institute will Reopen on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. The Schools are under the same general management, yet in separate buildings. The former offers the usual Course with Diploma to Pupils worthy of it—the latter prepares for Business or College. Both branches will receive the close personal attention of the Principal.

Applications will be received at the Office, No. 255, by the Principal, at 9 o'clock daily, on and after the 21st inst.

Terms, $40 per Session of five months.

tf J. R. NEWELL.

LEGAL.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM JORDAN, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to

ALEXANDER ADAMS,

43 Federal street, or

JNO. W. SPROULL,

259 North avenue.

Allegheny City, July 14, 1871

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,

Th Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

LEGAL NOTICE — WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN MAGOFFIN, late of Allegheny city, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make the same known without delay to

W. N. HOWARD, Administrator,

No. 75 Grant street.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1871. Th

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between M. B. SLOAN, J. S. KING and E. G. COMINGO, of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of SLOAN, KING & CO., was dissolved on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1871, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said E. G. COMINGO, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at their former place of business, No. 96 Fourth avenue.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of

SMITH & FOSTER,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.

W. J. SMITH,

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Coultersville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

Sam'l. Gray & Son,

SUCCESSORS TO

GRAY & LOGAN,

Merchant Tailors,

47 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR.

Thompson & Lyons

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil,

RAW AND BOILED.

Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,

FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.

No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

JOHN M. COOPER

STEAM PUMPS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE—WE offer at par and interest,

$42,000 City of Corry, Penn., Bonds,

Made by law free from State and Local Taxation, due July 1, 1881. Interest EIGHT PER CENT., payable January 1 and July 1, in Philadelphia.

For further particulars, address

W. N. COLER & CO.,

Dealers and Brokers in Municipal Bonds,

No. 11 Wall street, New York.

$25,000 SCHOOL BONDS.

REGISTERED SCHOOL BONDS,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST, payable semi-annually April and October, for sale at the Banking Houses of

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BANKING CO.,
DUQUESNE BANK, and the
CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO.

TThs

7-30 Gold Loan

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by First and only Mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at the lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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The following well known citizens are largely interested in the Stocks and Bonds of this Road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

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Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. McKnight,	Geo. W. Cass,
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Springer Harbaugh,	R. B. Garnahan,
J. Edgar Thompson,	Thos. A. Scott,
John Watt	

F. R. Brunot, and many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD.

General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS

AND

Coupon Bonds

FOR SALE.

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Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:

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Pennsylvania Central.
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WARING & KING,

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VEST CHAINS,
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AT ORR'S

JEWELRY STORE,

114 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT.

The Best. The Cheapest.

This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.

Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.

Though of acknowledged superior strength and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it in all the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.

It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supercede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.

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FOR SALE,

East Liberty Residence,

ON COLLINS AVENUE, six minutes walk from Station. A substantial Brick Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, Marble Mantles and Ash Pits throughout the House. Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen and Bathroom, Pantry, Linen Closet, &c. Gas Fixtures complete and new. Back Building contains Washhouse, Dying Room, Coal House, &c. Lot 40 feet by 134.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.

NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.

Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.

Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the

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Hard Lumber.

KIRK & BRO.,

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HARD WOOD LUMBER, ASH, OAK, HICKORY, WALNUT, POPLAR, BEECH, &c.,

Sawed to Order for Railroads, Wagons, Plows, Cars, Chairs, Coffins and general purposes. Also,

STAVES, HEADING, RAILROAD TIES, AND POPLAR SHINGLES.

MILLS—CAIRO, WEST VIRGINIA.

OFFICE—No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders addressed to either place will receive prompt attention.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite t torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

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For All Points on the Monongahela River.

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PETER DONALDSON .... Commander.

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For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—The fine Steamer MESSENGER will be sold on reasonable terms. Length, 156 feet; Beam, 35; Hold, 5¾ feet. Engines—Cylinders, 16 inches, 5 feet stroke; 3 Boilers, 24 feet, 38 inches; Shaft Journals, 8½ inches. She is well furnished and in thorough repair, and is all ready for business. For further information apply to CARTER & CONN, St. Louis, or Capt. WM. DEAN, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

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One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
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AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
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No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh. Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

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ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

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First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

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PROPRIETOR.

CROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

Now in Store at

Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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Manufacturers of every description of

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BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

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Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

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New Carpets.

Henry M'Callum

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

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Received Directly from English Manufacturers a Large Invoice

Real Brussels.

Green Ground, Stones, White, &c.
Drab Ground, Crimson, Black, &c.
White Ground, Crimson, Pearl, &c.
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In all Widths, from 5 to 18 inches, corresponding to each style of color.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

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SUMMER STOCK.

Large Assortment, All Qualities,

LOW PRICES.

BRUSSELS,

(TWO AND THREE-PLYS.)

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

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SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY

The Duquesne Cook Stove

IS THE BEST.

It NEVER FAILS to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very ECONOMICAL in Fuel.
It has a LARGER OVEN than any other Stove.
It is VERY HEAVY and will last a lifetime.
It COSTS LESS FOR REPAIRS than any other Stove.
It has a patent BALED ASH PAN and is entirely anti-dust.
It PLEASES every person who has it in use.

Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

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PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

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Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

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Capt. GEORGE NEELD	General Agent.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL .... $175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

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Citizen's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor

WM. BAGALEY	President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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Peoples' Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Office in the Second National Bank Building,

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND.

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JACOB EISENBEIS,	JOS. MYERS,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS,	C. C. BOYLE,
JAS. LOCKHART,	JACOB KOPP,
ROBT. REA,	JOS. McNAUGHTER.

TThs

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

—After JUNE 4th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:50 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	6:05 p m	1st Pacific Ex	10:20 a m
Fast Line	11:40 p m	2d Pacific Ex	10:40 a m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.			
Homew'd No. 1	6:00 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Homewd No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:30 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	9:40 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Altoona Ac	1:35 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:20 p m	Walls No. 4	2:20 p m
Wall's No. 6	4:50 p m	Johnst'n Ac	3:20 p m
Homw'd No. 2	5:35 p m	Walls No. 5	3:50 p m
Wall's No. 7	6:15 p m	Homewd No. 2	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	9:20 p m	Wall's Ac. No. 7	7:20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 8	10:50 p m	Brint'n Ac. No. 2	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 1 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:15 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 6:05 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:50 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:40 a. m.; Baltimore 7:25 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 11:40 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 11:15 a. m.; Baltimore 10:40 a. m.; Washington 1:00 p. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

Day Express	8:25 a m	7:45 p m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail Train	12:20 p m	5:50 p m
Parker Accommodation	6:00 a m	10:22 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:10 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:35 a m	2:30 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:05 p m	8:00 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	7:20 p m

Parkers Accommodation Trains run daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal stations. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Fullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

—On and after MAY 12th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	11:15 a m	Claremont Ac	11:35 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:45 p m	Express	4:40 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 4:40 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD

—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, May 15th, 1871, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Baltimore Exp's	6:10 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n	6:40 a m
Mail Train	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n	8:00 a m
Mixed Way Ac	9:20 a m	West Newton Ac	8:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Pittsburgh and Connellsv'le Ac	10:10 a
Pittsburgh and Connelsv'le Ac	3:15 p m	Cincinnati Ex†	11:20 a
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	12:50 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mixed Way Ac	3:50 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	10:40 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

†Daily. *Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

NOTE.—The Cincinnati and Baltimore Express, Mail, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Accommodations, east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After MAY 28th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Washington Ac	8:38 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Southern Ex	3:18 p m	Colum-bus Mail	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Fast Line	5:13 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	11:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:38 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:28 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From MAY 28th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	1:38 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	9:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	5:43 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and Wg Ex	1:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:28 p m
Pacific Express	3:13 p m	Chicago Mail	6:03 p m
Wheeling Ex	5:08 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	11:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:33 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	5:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehou 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS,	B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL,	J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT-JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

WILLIAM F. ROBB,

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for nearly all the States.

Office: No. 149 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Prompt attention will be given to the taking of Depositions and the Acknowledgment of Deeds.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Precautions Against the Cholera in France.

Proposed Dissolution of the Assembly.

Horrible Crimes of the Communists.

Proposed Dissolution of the Assembly—Precautions Against the Cholera.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—Gambetta proposed to the Republican Union deputies the dissolution of the Assembly on the 2st of May, 1872.

The Assembly to-day approved the new additional taxes, and decided to proceed to the immediate discussion of the question of disarmament of the national guards.

The government here is acting in concert with that of Italy to prevent the introduction of the cholera into either country.

New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, August 23.—A decree has been issued providing for the issue of a loan on the 6th of September, the amount to be one hundred million pesetas, and the rate of interest three per cent.

Cholera in Berlin.

BERLIN, August 23.—There have been four cases of cholera in this city, two of which resulted in death.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in this city. The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Saugenschwalback, near Wiesbaden.

Arguments Before the Court Martial.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—In the court martial to-day the argument for the prosecution was concluded, and counsel for prisoners commenced to sum up for the accused. Ferre attempted to read a printed defense, in which he declares that he looks to the future rehabilitation of France for vengeance. He was called to order by the Court and not permitted to proceed.

It is reported that Rivet, and not Marc Girardin, will be reporter for the committee on the prolongation of Thiers's powers.

Prince Frederick William at Home.

BERLIN, August 23.—Prince Frederick William has returned from his visit to England.

Horrible Crimes of the Communists.

By Mail.]

PARIS, August 10.—The evidence given yesterday before the court martial at Versailles was of the most terrible description. Dr. Puymon testified that the Commune, on the 24th of May, formed a kind of court martial at La Petite Roquette. He saw a man condemned to death in five minutes by some young wretches about seven or eight years of age, who gave themselves airs of the greatest importance. A young soldier was tried for the crime of not joining the Commune; his hands were bound behind his back, and he was tortured in the most inhuman manner. "Kneel!" shouted the chief of these assassins, and the soldier knelt down; "Get up!" and he rose. He was then made to kneel again, a handkerchief tied over his eyes and then readjusted, and finally the poor lad was shot and his body tossed into a vegetable cart amid shouts of laughter. Four others were massacred in a similar manner, among them Monseignier Surat, who had managed to escape from prison, but who was caught by some of the juvenile offenders at the barricade and brought back. A woman demanded the honor of killing him, and she set on the unfortunate prelate with a poniard, striking at his face, but the Bishop kept her off with his hands. At last, losing patience and jeered by the crowd, this fury drew a revolver and shot down her victim.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

Further Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution—The Case Against Mrs. Colburn Rather Weak.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 23.—In the Buffenbarger case to-day, the testimony of the coroner failed to bring out anything new. Elijah Peterson, a nephew of Buffenbarger, was examined as to the frequency of Colburn's visits to Mrs. Buffenbarger. He was an uncertain witness in regard to his recollection; thought Colburn was there perhaps twice a year; on one occasion Buffenbarger said that Colburn was to be there two weeks to write a history of the war; he could not say that Colburn's visits were objectionable to Buffenbarger. On cross-examination said that he had not yet contributed any money to assist in the prosecution of this case. Mr. Harrison asked him if Dr. Vanderventer had not called his attention to the benefits that would accrue to him if Mrs. Colburn should be hanged or imprisoned in the penitentiary and her children proved to be bastards; he first replied that he did not recollect any such chat, but finally came to the conclusion that something of the kind had been said.

Mrs. Cephas Pancake, another witness, had been intimate with Mrs. Buffenbarger; Mrs. B. had told her that Colburn came to see her twice under the impression that she was Buffenbarger's daughter, and that when Colburn found out that she was Buffenbarger's wife, he slipped a card into her hand with words on it to the effect that he (Colburn) would not marry while she (Mrs. Buffenbarger) was a married women. On cross examination the witness said that Mr. and Mrs. Buffenbarger seemed to live very happily together, and she never saw anything to disturb her confidence in Mrs. B.

Two or three livery stable men of London were examined as to the frequency of Colburn's visits to Mrs. B. during the life of her first husband, but they did not establish more than two or three visits. It is expected that the testimony for the State will close to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1871.

ADVERTISING FOR ARMY SUPPLIES

The War Department has issued an order instructing army officers that in advertising for contracts for supplies of animals or forage for military posts, the condition of competitors should be always such as to be open to settlers, farmers and stock raisers near the point of delivery and consumption of supplies needed an opportunity of selling their products directly to the United States in such quantities as may be convenient and advantageous to both parties.

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR FEARED.

Governor Potts, of Montana, writes under date of August 12th, that the people of Gallatin Valley are so frightened at the presence of large bodies of Sioux Indians that he fears they will abandon their crops and flee to places of safety. He says the movements of the Sioux point to a general Indian war on the settlements. He is organizing the settlers and arming them. The greatest need is more troops, and the Governor hopes General Sherman will send them a company of the Second United States cavalry.

THE TEA TRADE WITH CHINA.

An official report concerning the tea trade from the United States Consul at Amoy, China, says the market opened on the twenty-third of December in Amoy, and the crop of 1871-72 of Oolong is fully up to that of last season in quality and not likely to fall short in quantity. The market for the United States opened at prices certainly one fourth above the opening rates of last year, and in three days the purchases amounted to ten thousand packages above the actual arivals, part of the crop only in many cases having come down from the country. Prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give exact quotations. Teas grading from fine upward are eagerly bought as they arrive.

REFUNDING OF INCOME TAX PAID BY STATE OFFICERS.

R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has addressed a letter to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, announcing that upon consultation with the Secretary, it has been decided not to take any final action in relation to the funding of income taxes paid by State officers at present.

SUSPENDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has suspended for the present the enforcement of the ruling of the late Commissioner Pleasanton relating to original and unbroken packages of perfumery.

CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS.

John A. Martin and George A. Crawford have been appointed Commissioners for Kansas to the centennial celebration of American Independence.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is expected to return here to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The area of highest pressure extends from South Carolina to Maine, but the barometer, after rising somewhat, is now falling in the Middle and Atlantic States, and fog and cloudy weather have continued during the day from Connecticut to Virginia. The area of low pressure on the coast of Georgia, after causing heavy rains and brisk easterly winds, has very rapidly disappeared. Cloudy and threatening weather are reported in Northern Florida, with southern winds. The barometer has fallen during the day from the lower lakes to Lake Superior, after having risen considerably during the night. Cloudiness has increased from Michigan to New York, and local storms are reported from Michigan to Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall, with light rain on Lakes Erie, Ontario and Huron. Clear weather will probably continue on Thursday from Michigan to Louisiana and westward. The barometer will probably continue to fall in New England, with partialy cloudy weather. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with fresh winds are probable for the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 23.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Wednesday as follows: Sales—
1,000 bbls upper road, A. T. Co., spot..........$4 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center..........4 70

There was an exceedingly quiet market to-day, with no change from yesterday's prices. $4 20 was bid on the upper road for spot and $4 25 for regular; $4 70 on the lower road and $4 90 at Oil City, with business almost at a stand still.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—River falling, with four feet in the channel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Twelve inches in the chute, five feet scant on Portland bar. Clear and hot to-day; cloudy with slight rains this evening. Arrived and departed—Eddyville, Cairo. The Umpire leaves for Cairo to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 23.—Clear and hot; mercury 98. River stationary. Port list: Up—Mollie Ragon, 8 P. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M. Down—Ella Hughes 8 A. M.; Tobe Hurt, 11 P. M.; Ada Hellman, 6 A. M. Business very dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 23.—Port list: Burksville, Cairo to Evansville, 10 P. M.; John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Umpire, Louisville to Cairo, 5 A. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis to New Orleans, noon; Mollie Ebert, Louisville to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Dictator, Grand Tower to Cairo, 6 P. M.; Virginia, Paducah to Cairo, and City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 8 P. M. River fell one inch. Clear; thermometer 80.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—Arrived—Harry Johnson and Mollie McPike, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Josephine, Upper Mississippi; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Nile, Missouri river; Octavia, below. River falling. Light rain this morning and warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 23.—Clear and warm. River fallen three inches, with only sixteen inches reported above and twenty-eight below. Arrived—Little Rock, from above.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Clear and pleasant. River stationary. Departed—John Kyle, New Orleans; Dexter, Andy Johnson and Columbus, St. Louis; Mary Miller, Louisville; Colorada, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 23.—Up—City of Vicksburg, 9 A. M. River falling. Clear and warm.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—No arrivals. Departed—Jas. Howard and City of Quincy, St. Louis.

Edward Felker, a boy of sixteen, was drowned while bathing at Louisville last evening.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

Doolittle Nominated for Governor.

MADISON, WIS., August 23.—The Democratic Convention met to-day, one hundred and fifty-four delegates being present out of two hundred. H. Palmer, of Milwaukee, presided. The following resolutions were adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, hereby affirm—

First, That we point with pride to the economical administration of the estimated amount of taxation that prevailed in the State under Democratic rule, as contrasted with the enormous body of taxation and profligate expenditures of the succeeding Republican State administrations and that the Democratic party, if restored to power, will observe economy, retrenchment and reform in every department of the State Government.

Second, That the wise restriction enacted in the Tenth Amendment to the national constitution, reserving to the States respectively, and to the people, all the powers not delegated to the United States, as one of the strongest safeguards of popular freedom; that the acts of Congress and of the Federal administration, usurping powers not delegated and constitutional, and breaking down the distinctions between the powers of the State Governments and those of the General Government, are destructive to constitutional liberty and threaten the overthrow of our existing form of Local and Federal Government, and tend to the establishment of a permanent centralized despotism in Congress and the National Executive, and that we denounce as a vicious offshoot of the centralizing tendencies of the General Government the frequent attempts of the agent of the Federal administration to interfere in local political affairs.

Third, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that under the pretext of raising a revenue within the past ten years the national Congress has established and continues the enormous robbery of the masses and for the enrichment of the few, known as the protective tariff system, which has swept our commerce from the seas and fettered and oppressed every agricultural pursuit, a system of which the conventions of the Republican party have equivocally and haltingly spoken in their platforms, but which that party perpetuates in Congress and from which the people may hope for no relief but by the restoration of Democratic rule.

Fourth, That by corruption and profligacy the present administration have squandered large portions of the national domain and enormous sums from the national treasury; that it is no answer to this complaint that they have reduced somewhat the proportion of the national debt; by a wise and economical use of the immense revenue which an unprecedented taxation has raised, a much greater reduction on the debt would have been accomplished; but the Democratic party opposes oppressive taxation for the mere sake of speedy payment of the debt, believing that by wisdom and justice in the adjustment of taxes, and economy in expenditures, the national debt may be paid with sufficient rapidity with but a light burden upon the industry and resources of the people, and that we are opposed to all forms of national repudiation, either of the debt or the pensions and bounties due the soldiers.

Fifth, That as the late amendments to the Constitution have been declared by the properly constituted authority to be a point of the fundamental law of the land, they are binding upon the people, that the Democratic party, now as in the past, know no higher law than the Constitution; that the time honored principle of strict construction applied by its framers and accepted by the wisest statesmen and jurists of the country should be observed in all legislation by Congress relative to the Constitution and its amendments; that the Democratic party is opposed to the withdrawal of civil and political rights from any class of the people, and that we demand the removal of all political disqualifications.

Sixth, That the defalcations, embezzlements and corruptions of the National administration and prostitution of legislation to the demands of unscrupulous lobbyists and greedy monopolists are a national scandal and disgrace, the most dangerous blow to the public credit and an intolerable outrage upon the tax payers of the country.

Seventh, That as the representatives of a Constitution-loving and law-abiding party, we deprecate and denounce every outbreak of lawlessness and violence, whether committed at the North or South, and that the acts of Congress which authorize the employment of the standing army to garrison places where elections are to be held, and to constitute a local police in the States, and which empower the officers of the Federal administration to interpose military force for the purpose of overawing political conventions of the people, are subversive of free government and a perpetual menace to public liberty.

Eighth, That while the people of this country hope the time may come when they may extend the blessings of our form of government over the entire continent, the course pursued by the national administration in its efforts to annex San Domingo was an unjustifiable usurpation.

Ninth, That while it is a State duty to foster all proper public improvements of the rivers within our borders, that the character of the improvements begun and projected on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, are such that it is a matter of national concern, which should be persistently pressed upon the attention of the general government; whereas, believing that no past habits of association and partisan affection should prevent the citizens of a free country from co-operating together for the success of principles that are necessary for the public safety and vital to the cause of good government; therefore,

Resolved, That we commend the principles herein announced to the calm and candid judgment of the people of all parties in the State, and we submit in their behalf and for the candidates nominated upon this platform the support and suffrage of all our honest and patriotic fellow-citizens.

J. S. Doolittle was nominated for Governor by 123 out of 154 votes. He accepted in a carefully prepared speech, hoping he might do something to save constitutional liberty and republican institutions in substance as well as name. He briefly reviewed the history of the country since the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the war, emancipation proclamation and thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery, which he fully indorsed. He claimed that Lincoln and Johnson sought the reconstruction and preservation of the rights of the States, but spirits of evil were unloosed, and disregarding oaths, pledges and the Constitution, the radicals forced a plan of reconstruction outside the Constitution by military despotism and gross usurpation. The Supreme Court was reconstructed so as to not interfere with the revolutionary doings and cruel oppression of the late insurrectionary States. He regarded the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as unfairly adopted, but there were only three possible ways of upsetting them—one by decision of the Supreme Court that they were unconstitutional, or adopting a new amendment wiping them out, both of which he regarded as impracticable; or by the use of the military to control elections which would be repugnant to the Democrats. Negro freedmen and suffrage were accomplished facts, and could not be undone, nor did he believe the Democrats desired to do so. General amnesty, so as to restore character and intelligence to a voice in Southern affairs was the remedy demanded. The latest issue of the day was the restoration of the government to the basis of the fathers, against the radical dogma that States had no rights the federal authority was bound to respect. He closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers of their country to dismiss the buried issues, and rally to the salvation of republican institutions.

John A. Rice, of Waukesha county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Milton Montgomery, Secretary of State; Orton Klaus, Treasurer; Edward S. Bragg, Attorney General; T. S. Johnson, State Prison Commissioner; N. D. Parker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Jacob Boden, Commissioner of Immigration.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee of New York.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Republican State Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day, and determined to call the convention to meet in Syracuse on the 27th of September for the nomination of candidates for State officers to be filled at the coming election. The call includes Republicans and all others opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs. After adopting, with only four dissenting voices, a resolution ratifying the reorganization of the Republican party in this city, the Committee adjourned.

Local Dissensions Among the California Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The division of the Republicans on local offices and Legislative tickets, caused, as alleged, by the meddling of George C. Gorham, appears to be incurable. A mass meeting of dissatisfied Republicans last evening repudiated the Legislature and municipal nominations, and appointed a committee to nominate new tickets. After the meeting an affray occurred between Frank Pixley and A. J. Bryant, who participated in the meeting, and Billy Carr and W. W. Stow, friends of Gorham, in which pistols and knives were drawn but no one injured.

Nominations for State Senator.

TOLEDO, August 23.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-third Ohio District to-day nominated D. W. Howard, of Fulton county, and H. P. Gage, of Hancock county, as candidates for Senators.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—The official returns from all but one county, received at the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort, give Leslie, Democrat, 126,057; Harlan, Republican, 89,078; Leslie's majority, 36,981. Wolf county, the only one remaining to be heard from, is reported to give Leslie 388 and Harlan 216, making Leslie's majority 37,153. This is doubtless correct.

Jewell to be Pressed for Governor.

BOSTON, August 23.—Between sixty and seventy prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State held a meeting to-day, and appointed a Committee to take measures to bring Mr. Jewell's name before the Republican Convention for Governor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1871.

FOREIGN INVESTORS IN AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS LOOKING AFTER THEIR INTERESTS.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, under date of August 10, says: The financial world has been much scandalized by the non-payment of the over-due coupons of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad. Several millions of bonds—according to some statements upwards of nine millions—have been placed here and in Holland through the agency of Morris J. Budge. At a meeting held here on the 8th inst., resolutions were passed for the purpose of concerting measures calculated to protect the interest of the unfortunate bondholders. In the course of a discussion it transpired that information conveyed by H. V. Poor's manual of railroads in the United States led the investors to believe that a large amount of authorized capital had been used in the purchase of lead. No less than two millions, it had been asserted, had thus been invested, while now, on investigating it, it appears that the amount does not exceed $60,000. Bonds to the amount of between one and two million dollars, were placed here this week of the Illinois, Springfield and Southeastern Road at 75 or 75½ and another million of the Chicago and Southeastern Road found purchasers also. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the management of the bonds having been in the hands of Baron Erlanger, who placed them on the market through the agency of an Austrian banker, who probably blundered somewhat in the matter.

LOOKING AFTER WINTER SUPPLIES.

A large number of Southern and Western merchants are now in this city, looking around among importers and getting ready to purchase their winter stocks.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

It is at last settled that the Cambria will represent England in the great international yacht race.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Supervisor of Internal Revenue Cowan, of the Southern District of Ohio, has directions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to regard stamps not canceled where the date of cancellation and name of the cancellor are not legibly written on the stamp; also, that opened packages of tobacco, where stamps are obliterated, are liable to seizure until the proprietors prove the tax has been paid.

John Bennett, an old and respected blacksmith of New Albany, Ind., was yesterday committed to jail for taking a letter from the postoffice in that city addressed to another man of the same name, getting the check it contained cashed and using the money.

G. G. Grosdecker, a Russian nobleman from St. Petersburg, passed through Omaha yesterday on his way to Washington, on official business connected with his Government, and the approaching visit of Alexis to this country.

A cavalry company of one hundred men will leave Grand Island, Neb., to-day, by order of Gen. Augur, for a reconnoissance through the new counties of Howard, Sherman and Greeley, north and west of that place. The expedition is expected to be absent twenty days, and will gather valuable information in regard to what is now an almost unknown portion of the State.

Among other freight received at Omaha yesterday from the west was a car load of vermillian ore paint from Rawlings, Wyoming, and one car load of elk horns.

Gen. Count Bismarck Bohlen, the nephew of Prince Bismarck and Governor General of Alsace, has written a letter appealing to American publishers, authors, colleges, historical, scientific and literary associations in the United States for contributions of books towards the re-establishment of the Strasburg Library.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Rockport, Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—There was an incendiary fire at Rockport, Indiana, early this morning, destroying a planing mill attached to Hocking & Killian's furniture factory, with a large amount of lumber; also, the livery stable of W. H. Robertson. Loss estimated at $2,000; no insurance.

Great Fire at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 23.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this city last night. The fire originated in the works of Timothy Hollister, on Aurora street, at half past eleven, and spread north and west, sweeping a large area of buildings, when it was got under control. A row of stone and brick buildings on Aurora street to the Ithaca Hotel were destroyed, and Green street for half a block was burned on both sides; also, all the buildings on South Tioga street, except those at the corner of State street. The Ithaca Hotel caught fire from the flames leaping from the hotel barns. From the hotel the fire continued down State street to the store of Culver & Bates, where its progress was stayed. A steamer was telegraphed for at Owego, which arrived in time to prevent the destruction of the new row of four-story brick buildings. The entire destruction of property is estimated at $150,000.

The most prominent losers with the insurance are: Ithaca Hotel, Col. W. H. Welch & Son, propertiers, loss $30,000, insured for $18,000; Moore, Watkins & Martindale, carriage manufacturers, loss $15,000, insured for $5,500; E. S. Estey, tannery and tanbark, loss on bark $3,000, insured for $1,750; currying shop and contents, loss $6,000, insured for $3,500; tannery and stock, loss $35,000, insurance, $6,000; Culver & Bates, dry goods, &c., damage to store and warehouse, $23,000, covered by insurance; Heggin & Hoyt, saddlery and coach hardware, loss on stock and building $25,000, insured for $13,000.

Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 23.—The large storehouse belonging to the Maine Central Railroad Company, filled with valuable lumber, snow plows and other valuable property, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss heavy, amount unknown.

RAILWAYS.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—It is stated that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company will apply to Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court at Chambers in Davenport, Ia., for an injunction to restrain Captain Maguire, Collector of this county, from selling certain personal property of the company, levied for non-payment of taxes.

ATCHISON BRANCH OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN ROAD.

ATCHISON, KS., August 23.—The contract let yesterday to Derman, Robinson & Co., of St. Joseph, Missouri, for building the Atchison branch of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad route, decided upon, is from Edgerton, on the Chicago and Southwestern Road, by Taos, De Kalb and Rushville, Mo., to Winthrop opposite this city. The contract includes grading, bridging, filling and track laying, and the price is about ten thousand dollars per mile; distance about twenty-nine miles. The road is to be completed by the first of January next.

THE BOAT RACE.

The Race Fairly Lost by the Tyne Crew Before Renforth's Attack—The Time 39 Minutes.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 23.—After Renforth was brought ashore, his recovery was but temporary, and he had not been in the Claremont House twenty minutes when he died.

It is admitted now that the race was fairly lost to the Tyne crew before Renforth was attacked. The St. Johns crew reached the turning stake in eighteen minutes, and made the entire race in thirty-nine minutes.

SOMETHING FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Stagnation of Business—Failure of Col. McCook, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, O., August 23, 1871.

After the small-pox scare, but little of interest has transpired in our smoky town. Business as a general thing is extremely dull, and money scarce. Lawyers find it difficult to make enough off their clients to pay office rent, and in consequence this afflicted place must endure more than its share of annoyance from a long and inanimate "loaf" of the legal fraternity.

Since the return of Col. G. W. McCook, the late candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, rumor has been rife as to whether his greatness is out of the field or not. The general opinion among his friends is, that McCook has lost the battle already by the incompetent manner he has shown on the stump. He is now at his home, on the classic Ohio, surrounded by his sympathizing friends, who labor with all their weak mights to spread the balm of consolation over the blighted ambition and wounded pride of the great man. The truth is, all of the Colonel's friends admit that he has disappointed their expectations, and there is serious talk of a new man, provided one can be procured who is willing to accept the situation as McCook leaves it. It has been a surprise, this inglorious failure of McCook. His Democratic friend, the Hon. Joseph Means, both Republican and Democrat during the war, and others of his ilk, whose sympathies are as spasmodic as their politics, are as silent as the Egyptian sphynx. When Byron invoked the muse for the ability to gather one inconceivable multitude of forces into one word and that were "lightning," the combined influence of that concentrated force would not have knocked the Democracy more effectually into muteness than has the word "failure" inscribed upon the McCook banner. The startling announcement that McCook had withdrawn from the canvass, scattered the ideas of the Honorable Joseph Means, so that they are lying about as thick as tadpoles in a stagnant pool, and with about the same system. When man sets the apex of greatness on a fellow man and works himself up to the belief that he is the *ne plus ultra* of all that is mighty, it is no wonder that the terror and confusion incident to a breaking of the idol should produce nearly as much of a calamity as the famous mælstrom of Homer if located in their midst.

AJAX.

THE JAMESTOWN MURDER.

Further Details of the Crime—The Body of the Victim Burned in a Brewery Furnace.

We published yesterday the outlines of a terrible murder committed in a brewery at Jamestown, New York, last week, the body of the murdered man being thrust, while warm, into a large furnace, and thus consumed. The additional facts in the case, as we condese them from the local journal, are that Marlow, the assassin, decoyed his victim into the cellar of the brewery for the purpose of murdering him for his money, of which he was supposed to possess several thousand dollars. A man in the employ of Marlow, who had witnessed their descent into the cellar, having occasion shortly after to go down himself, found the door fastened from the inside, upon which, hearing voices within, he stood and listened, and presently heard the report of a revolver, shortly after which Marlow opened the door and came up alone from below, with a great clot of blood on his forehead and several spots of blood on his boots. The workman, being a foreigner but a few weeks in this country, and entirely unacquainted with the English language, was at a loss what steps to take in the matter. The next night but one, however, being on duty at the brewery, he instituted an examination which disclosed among the ashes of the furnace several pieces of bone, while upon the left hand side of the door was found a part of the lower arm, containing the elbow socket, complete. The next morning further examination was had by the police authorities. Blood was found in the cellar or vault under the ice house about eight feet from the door; then passing east through the cellar door from that cellar into the east cellar, from a few feet inside the third cellar is a train or series of blood stains, as if a bleeding body had been dragged that way. On top of the cellar stairs was a trace of blood and the bottom of the arch entrance was stained as if with drippings of some kind. A barrel or keg was found near the house containing ashes, and upon sifting them a large quantity of bones were found. Small pieces of human skull, ends of finger bones, toe bones, etc.; also fifteen human teeth, two ivory bosom studs of a similar make to those worn by Bachmann, three vest buttons, one vest buckle, and eyelet and ring, and boot or shoe nails, a five cent nickel and a piece of silver or lead melted. There was also found in the cellar a large clot of blood containing a portion of brains. The wretch has since been arrested, and a verdict of wilful murder found against him by the coroner's jury.

The Perils of a Great City.

The perils to which London pedestrians are exposed are almost as great as those of a line of skirmishers. The battle of the streets has really a mortal meaning, and in the conflict between unarmed passengers and the doubly-armed drivers, the weaker combatants are ridden down without mercy. The losses in killed and wounded last year in the streets which lay outside the city reach the terrible aggregate of 2,043. This is an average of about thirty-nine people every week, or six persons a day for six busy days of the week, and three or four each Sunday. Of these 2,043 victims 124 were killed and 1,919 wounded. The worst enemies of pedestrians are the light carts driven by tradesmen's boys and shopmen, which ran over 636 people during the year and killed twknty-seven. Next in deadliness came heavy carts and wagons, which killed sixty-three and wounded 462; then carriages and broughams, by which 248 were injured and two killed, and the omnibuses, which killed eleven and wounded 429. These terrible figures do not include the most crowded parts of London. The city has its own catalogue of accidents, which do something to swell the aggregate, though the city is said to be the safest part of London.

ACCORDING to a high German authority, recent investigations of a great variety of so-called washing powders, many of them of loud-sounding pretensions and bringing high prices, showed that their efficiency depended entirely upon the amount of soda they contained, which was, in most cases, of so poor a quality as to be of little value. The author advises the public, therefore, to have nothing to do with any such compounds, but to rely entirely upon obtaining a good quality of soda, which may always be secured, and at low prices.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—There was an audience fair in point of numbers and fine in character, present at the Fifth Avenue Opera House last night to witness the drama from Dickens' story, entitled "Dot, or the Cricket on the Hearth." The piece was thoroughly cast and well mounted, and went off smoothly from first to last. Mr. Harry Hotto's *Caleb Plummer* was excellently given, and drew frequent and marked evidence of approbation from the audience. Mr. Metkiff, as *Perrybingle*, created a good impression, as also did Welsh Edwards as *Fackleton*, though not physically well fitted for the role. Mrs. Fred. Meeks' *Dot* was the best effort thus far this week. Misses Nellie Sanford and Lizzie Edwards and Mrs. Holt also deserve mention.

This evening Tobin's fine comedy of the "Honeymoon" will be given, with a farce to close the bill.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, who commences an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Opera House Saturday evening in the sensational play of "Across the Continent, will arrive in the city to-day. The box sheet for Mr. Byron's engagement will be open this morning.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—During the time the Pittsburgh Opera House has been closed some alterations have been made which add greatly to the appearance of the building. The walls have been newly frescoed, and the whole place thoroughly renovated. Contrary to the manager's original intention, as announced through the press, to present standard plays without the aid of a "star," in order to give people a chance to judge of the capacities of the stock company, we are now informed that Mr. Chanfrau will appear on the opening and some succeeding evenings, in some of his great characters. Mr. Chanfrau is a popular artist, and will no doubt meet with success.

VARIETIES THEATER.—This house is enjoying an excellent run of patronage, notwithstanding the elevation of the mercury. The company is one of the largest and best ever brought here, and they give entertainments hard to excel. Remember that an entire change of programme will be presented to-night.

TONY PASTOR COMING.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Tony Pastor, one of the most popular performers in his line who ever appeared in New York, will be at the Academy of Music four nights next week, commencing on Wednesday. He has his regular New York company with him, several of whom are great favorites here. Among the latter are Ada Wray, Kitty O'Neil, Jester, the "man with the talking hand," Carleton, Johnny Wild, Frank Kerns, and others. The programme will embrace many new and novel features, never yet produced in our city.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of ba'er...	Change 24 hours...	Thermometer	Change 24 hours...	Direction of wind.	Velocity.........	Pressure..........	Force, approx....	Weather.........
Buffalo, N. Y......	30.03	01	74	3	S.	11	50	C	2
Cairo..............	......		78	1				A	1
Chicago, Ill.......	30.15	03	76	5	E.	4	08	B	2
Cincinnati, O......	30.12	02	71	3	N. E.	1	01	B	1
Cleveland, O.......	30.07	04	81	6				A	1
Davenport, Iowa..	30.09	01	75	10	S. E.	9	40	C	1
Detroit, Mich......	30.05	02	68	1	N. E.	2	02	B	3
Memphis, Tenn....	29.98	02	77	0	N. W.	1	01	B	1
Nashville, Tenn...	30.11	09	78	1	E.	1	01	B	2
New Orleans, La...	29.99	02	81	1				A	2
Pittsburgh, Pa....	30.28	1	72	9	E.	5	11	B	2
St. Louis, Mo......	30.03	12	79	2	N. E.	7	24	C	1
St. Paul, Minn.....	30.17	06	60	1				A	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numemerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Campany, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God very suddenly and unexpectedly to remove from us by death our highly honored and esteemed colaborer in this office, William P. Jones; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the President and Directors of the Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Company tender to the family of the deceased our most profound sympathy in this sad bereavement for the loss of an affectionate husband and loving father.

Resolved, That by his death this Company has been bereaved of a most faithful and valuable officer, and each and all of us of an esteemed personal friend.

Resolved, That this business community has sustained in his death a serious loss, and especially to that department of it with which he was so long connected. His ripe experience, sound judgment and sterling integrity gave him large influence and endeared him to all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his family, entered in the minutes, and published in the city papers, and that as a body we will attend the funeral.

James I. Bennett, Pres't, John W. Chalfant,
A. E. W. Painter, Robert Lea,
Isaiah Dickey, William Walker,
Mark W. Watson, Henry A. Weaver,
John Wilson, Joseph Walton,
Robert Jamison, W. A. Reed.
I. C. Pershing,

Youthful Thieves.

Four boys, aged from eight to twelve years, were conveyed this morning from the Twelfth ward lock-up to the Central Station House. They had been arrested last night for entering a house in the Twelfth ward, while the occupants were absent, and stealing two gold watches and chains, rings and a quantity of other jewelry, valued at $300. Most of the jewelry has been recovered. The youthful thieves will have a hearing to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MICHAEL HALEY, charged with robbery on oath of Rachel Hussey, had a hearing before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and in default of bail was committed for trial.

IN THE Common Pleas Court yesterday a capias was issued in a precipes from C. C. Taylor, Esq., in the case of Elizabeth Powell against Joseph Peterson for breach of promise of marriage.

MORRIS COLLINS, convicted last February in the United States Court for violating the revenue laws, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo six months' imprisonment in the county jail, was released from that institution on Tuesday. The term of imprisonment expired on the 15th, and President Grant remitted the fine.

A FAIR has been in progress for several days past in the Catholic Church at Noblestown, of which Father McEnrue is pastor. The attendance so far has been large, and is daily increasing. A great many useful and fancy articles are on exhibition, and the fair promises to be a financial success. It will be continued two or three weeks.

A YOUNG MAN named Ward, employed as a conductor on car No. 3, Birmingham passenger line, disappeared suddenly on Monday last, and has not been heard of since. It is a rule with the company that each conductor should deliver his card and money once a day, usually about three o'clock in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon last, at the usual hour, Ward delivered his card, but returned no cash—only tickets to the amount of five dollars. He continued his trips during Saturday evening and night, all day Sunday, and until Monday about noon, when he placed an "extra" on his car, stating that he would resume his place the next morning (Tuesday), at the same time paying his "extra" two dollars. He put on the "extra," as it afterwards appeared, to give him time to escape. It is supposed that he has at least forty dollars of the company's money.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. ths

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!

You cannot make a mistake in buying real estate anywhere in these great and growing cities, and there are rare opportunities for speculation in the suburbs. The cheapest and most desirable lots in the market are those now offered in the Sample farm, adjoining the Allegheny Poor Farm, on the Allegheny river. Those wishing to secure a home, or to invest on speculation, should call on Mr. C. F. Klopfer, at the Arsenal Bank, corner of Butler and Forty-third streets, and ascertain prices, etc.

THE "NEW" WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

Surprises even its *friends*, and gives such *perfect* satisfaction wherever used that the business has wonderfully increased since its introduction, *only a few weeks ago*. Persons who have used the OLD MACHINE for many years, *with success* and *ever been ready* to testify to *its merits*, are surprised at the performances of the *new machine*. All kinds of fabrics, from the *thickest* to the *thinnest*, are sewed without being *held* or *guided* by the operator. *Seams are crossed with ease*. The tension is *even* and the stitches *uniform* and regular. It is *impossible*, with the *tightest tension*, to draw the goods or cause the work to *pucker*. Only the left hand is used in operating the new machine. NEARLY SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES ARE NOW IN USE, and it has ONLY BEEN SOLD AS A FMILY MACHINE. Such success has only been gained by MERIT ALONE, and not by decrying the merits of other machines. In the language of a *"generous opponent,"* a Wheeler & Wilson machine is so constructed that it can be tightened up and made to sew as WELL and with as LITTLE NOISE, after TWENTY YEARS' WEAR, AS WHEN IT WAS NEW. Call and see the NEW MACHINE in operation at our office, and judge of its merits for yourself, and then buy what machine *you will*. William Sumner & Co., 140 Wood street. MATH.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP

A strong application of the "Dollar Reward Soap" cures prickly-heat and all similar eruptions, and instantly alleviates the bite of mosquitos, fleas, bedbugs, &., &c. For sale by all grocers.

Opening Exhibition of Fine Chromos.

There will be opened to public inspection this morning, at No. 61 Wood street, Lafayette Hall building, an exhibition of American and foreign chromos seldom excelled. The pictures are of a great variety of subjects—embracing landscape pieces after celebrated masters, portraits of noted persons, fruit pieces, animal groups, etc., finished in the highest style of art. There will also be on view a large and elegant assortment of variety goods, such as ladies' workstands, writing desks, fine gold and silver watches and jewelry. Also, a large assortment of plated goods, of all descriptions, purchased from the most celebrated manufacturers. Also, table cutlery, pocket knives, &c., &c., all of which are offered to the public at the uniform price of one dollar each. Many of the articles so offered cost as much as twenty-five dollars apiece wholesale. This fine display, as we said above, will be opened to public view this morning, and will repay a visit, whether you desire to purchase or not. The manner of sale is novel, and very fair. Full explanations of the mode of disposing of the above described desirable goods will be given to all who call at No. 61 Wood street to-day.

New China Ware,

At Breed's China Palace.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and keeps it pure, free from scurf, and improves its texture. Th*

He is Truly a Stump Speaker

Who, when talking, exhibits a mouth of stumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant *Sozodont* daily; the recipe is simple but sure. MTh

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

Elias Howe.

All acknowledge Elias Howe to be the original inventor of the Howe sewing machine. Sold only at No. 4 Sixth street, C. H. Lincoln.

Elias Howe.

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Lincoln

Is acknowledged to be the original Howe man of Pittsburgh. See the big sewing sign, No. 4 Sixth street.

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The Lincoln Howe or Elias Howe

Sewing machine is all right. Sold at No. 4 Sixth street. See the big sewing sign.

The Lincoln Howe or Elias Howe

Sewing machine is all right. Sold at No. 4 Sixth street. See the big sewing sign.

MARRIED:

SLAGLE—BROOM—On Wednesday, August 23d, 1871, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. J. Scarborough, Mr. J. F. Slagle, City Attorney, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of R. D. Thompson, all of this city.

DIED.

GREDE—On Tuesday, August 22d, 1871, at 10 A. M., ANNA MARTHA, wife of Phil. Grede, at the age of forty-five.

The funeral takes place THURSDAY, August 24th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the late residence at Tustin street, near Soho. Friends are respectfully requested to attend.

DUFF—On Wednesday morning, August 23, at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., THOMAS C. DUFF, in his twenty-ninth year.

Funeral at Tyrone.

JONES—At Quaker Valley, on Tuesday, August 22d, 1871, WILLIAM P. JONES, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Third Presbyterian Church, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Lessee and Manager..........V. E. BEAMER.

THIS EVENING will be presented Tobin's Comedy of the

HONEY MOON.

Cast to the full strength of the Company.
Operatic Selections..........Prof. Teorge and Orchestra.
To conclude with the Screaming Farce entitled
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
Sam Sloeleaf, with Song..........Mr. Harry Hotto.
Grand Family Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
DOT; or the Cricket on the Hearth.

Saturday Evening, first appearance of the popular young actor, Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON, who will appear as the FERRET in the great Sensational Drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Box Sheet open for Mr. BYRON'S engagement.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager.

GREAT NEW BILL TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Glorious Night's Amusement for Everybody.

Last nights of the twitching, twirling Ethiopian Song and Dance Man, Andy McKee, who's enough to make even a horse laugh. Last nights in Life and Death Grasps on the Trapeze of the beautiful M'lle Geraldine with Mons. Leopold. Last nights of M'lle Mazzerie. Great success of M'lle Ione and Celie Iferd, the gushing Vocalists. The two-faced Hen Mason and Ed. Banker. M'lle Leah, Johnny Queen, Flora Benton, Joe Lang, Harry Stanwood, with acts 36 and 36. Roadside Inn, Old Jaw Bone, More and More. The Wedding Night.

Saturday Afternoon, 2 30, the Popular Matinee.
Monday, the great French Dancer, M'lle Venturoli.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

Grand Opening Night SATURDAY EVENING, August 26th, 1871, on which occasion the celebrated Comedian,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Will appear in the great Local Comedy entitled,

SAM,

Assisted by the New Stock Company. New Scenery, Properties, &c., &c.

See Daily Programme for particulars.

Academy of Music.

Commencing August 30th,
TONY PASTOR

And his entire Troupe from TONY PASTOR'S Opera House, New York.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

The first traveling tour in six years of the only original and inimitable TONY PASTOR, who will most positively appear at each and every entertainment, in his own Original Songs, the world wide fame of which has made his name a household word throughout the Union, and his reputation great in "mouths of wisest censure." He will appear with his Matchless Troupe, for full list of which see bills. His magnificent

Full Brass Band and Splendid Orchestra

In the most novel and attractive entertainment ever offered to the public.

Admission as usual. Grand Matinee Saturday, September 2d.

N. D. ROBERTS,
Business Manager.

SCENERY.
PLAISTED & HOYT,
SCENIC ARTISTS.

Late of New York and Philadelphia Theaters, are prepared to furnish Public Halls, Theaters and all Exhibition Rooms with appropriate Scenery, Proscenium Maskings and Stage Effects, on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Full directions for fitting up Stage, accompanied with diagrams, furnished free. Also, Scenery with Lights and Portable Stage, suitable for Parlor Theatricals and Private Entertainments of all kinds, to rent by the night or week. Correspondence invited. Address

PLAISTED & HOYT, Scenic Artists,
69 Fifth avenue, or Fifth Avenue Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for Taylor Street Improvement, until THURSDAY, August 31st, 1871.

For the Paving of Taylor Street with Stone or Wooden Pavement.

From Liberty avenue to Laurel avenue, a distance of about 1,200 feet. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office, and at P. Blum's Grocery, Cedar street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be indorsed "To the Commissioners for Taylor Street Improvement, Proposals for Paving," and addressed to Herman Myers, Taylor street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

HERMAN MYERS,
President of the Board.

Attest: TITUS BERGER, Secretary.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Gard Brick Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are

30,000 per Day.

And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

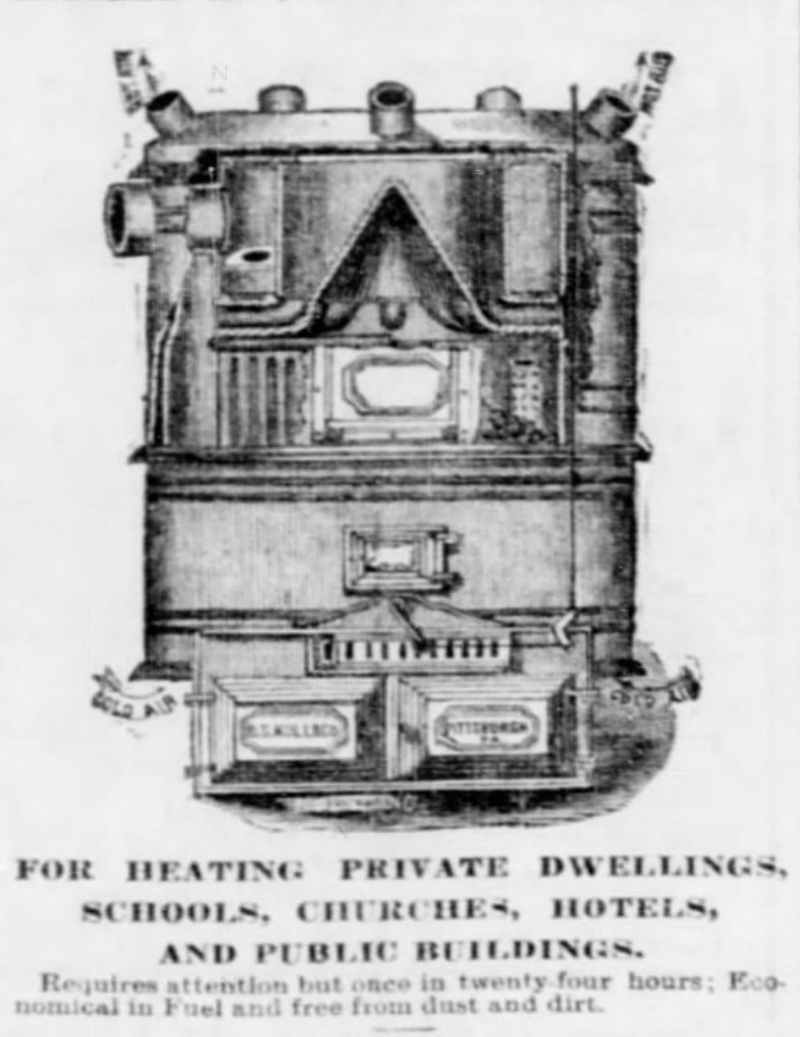
J. G. WELDON.......JNO. KELLY.......B. S. KOLL.

B. S. Koll & Co.,

147 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE SLOW COMBUSTION WARM AIR FURNACE

METROPOLIS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B. S. KOLL & CO.
PITTSBURGH PA.

FOR HEATING PRIVATE DWELLINGS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Requires attention but once in twenty-four hours; Economical in Fuel and free from dust and dirt.

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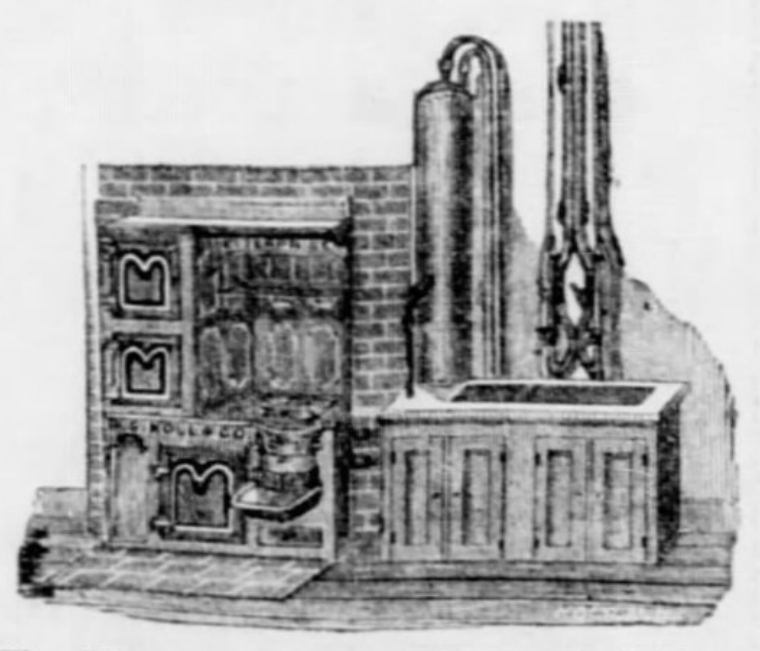
ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE,



The Most Durable and Economical Range in the Market,

Having Elevated Double Ovens, both of which are warranted to BAKE OR ROAST perfectly. It has a large Warming Closet in addition to the Ovens, and is Economical in Fuel. Manufacturers of

VAN'S
Family and Hotel Ranges,

Steam Tables, Carving Tables, Broilers, Laundry Stoves, Coffee Urns, and everything appertaining to fitting out a first-class Hotel. TThS

STORAGE,

AT NO. 73 WATER STREET.
LARGE CAPACITY.
Apply to S. N. EVANS,
At Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

DARK AND LIGHT NAVY TOBACCO,
In Caddies and Boxes, to the Trade.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

35 Caddies Navy Thirds, Mahogany and Dark.
5 Boxes Dark Navy, Pounds.
5 Boxes Dark Navy, Thirds.
5 Boxes Mahogany Navy, Thirds.

The attention of the Trade is invited to this sale.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

HOUSES AND LOTS
IN
Allegheny City,
AT AUCTION.
A Rare Chance for Buyers.

On Monday, August 28, at 3 O'Clock,

Will be sold, on the premises, those two Brick Dwelling Houses, bounded by Preble, Adams and Bayard streets and the Ohio river, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, being the former residence of James A. Hutchison, Esq., divided and remodelled into two dwellings. The Grounds pertaining to each House is 60 by 80 feet. Each House contains a large Hall, Parlor 20 by 16, large Dining Room, Kitchen with Boston Range, Pantry, three large Bed Rooms, Bath Room, Attic and first rate Cellar. There are front and back stairs, 12 feet Ceilings, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room; heavy Cornice in Parlor, Dining Room and Hall; Vermont Slate Roof, Front Porch. Walls 13 inches throughout, are newly Papered and Painted. These Houses are finished in a superior manner; have fine large Rooms with good light and Ventilators, and are most comfortable Homes. This is an unusually good opportunity to secure a good House at a bargain. Intending buyers are earnestly requested to visit and inspect. Will be open daily for examination.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in three yearly payments.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

48 ACRE FARM
WITH
Grist Mill, Store
AND
Dwelling House,
IN
KILLBUCK TOWNSHIP,
FOR SALE.

This Property is known as Duff's Mills, 1½ miles north of Fleming, a station on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., 7 miles from Pittsburgh. There are 48¼ Acres land, a good Grist Mill, with 2 sets Burr Mill Stones; a new Two-story Frame Store House and a good Dwelling of 7 Rooms; good Orchard. Is situated on good roads, in a populous district, where a large trade for both Mill and Store can be secured. A good man can make money here. Will be sold for $10,000, which is less than the cost of the buildings.

TERMS—$4,000 cash, and the balance in 6 yearly payments.

Apply immediately to

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
AT AUCTION.
ON THE PREMISES,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Fronting 98 feet on Liberty street, and extending back 140 feet along Strawberry alley, divided on the ground floor into four fine Storerooms, with an entrance twelve feet wide leading by an easy stairway into the Parquette.

The Auditorium is one of the neatest and best ventilated in the State, with seats covered with Enameled Cloth, for 850 in the Parquette and Dress Circle, 300 in Family Circle, and 250 in the Gallery.

The Stage, 40 by 45 feet, is provided with 25 complete Sets of Scenery, all necessary Machinery, Traps, &c., with 7 Dressing Rooms beneath.

The Terms of Sale will be made very easy, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. The Building is open for inspection at any time on application to

N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

Sample Farm Lots,
ADJOINING
The Allegheny Poor Farm.
PRIVATE SALE
OF THE REMAINING LOTS.

The above Property of which at a late auction sale rapid sales were made, a number of unsold Lots will be disposed of at Private Sale.

The Lots offered will be sold at Auction Prices.

Plans can be had at the second story of the Arsenal Bank Building, corner of Butler and Forty-third streets, where Mr. C. F. KLOPFER will be on hand to give further information.

Two New Frame Dwellings
FOR SALE,

At Braddocksfield on the north side of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and two minutes walk from Station. Two new Frame Dwellings, each containing Hall and 7 Rooms, with front and back Porch, good dry Cellar under each House, and Well of Water at Kitchen door, each Lot 75 feet front by 200 in depth, and planted with choice Fruit Trees. Price of each House $4,500 on five years' time.

For Sale—Ten Fine Building Lots.

Ten Lots adjoining the above property, planted with Fruit Trees, each Lot 75 feet front by 200 and 210 in depth. Price $1,000 and $1,200 each, half cash, balance in one and two years.

For Sale—Four Acres at Hawkins Station.

Four Acres, three minutes walk from Hawkins Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. A fine Building Site for a Country Residence, having a fine view of the Monongahela river and surrounding country. Price $5,000, easy payments. Inquire of

JNO. A. CAROTHERS,
108 Fourth avenue.

Receivers' Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, made July 29th, 1871, the undersigned, Receivers of the Copartnership Property of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, will sell at Public Sale at the Warehouse of the firm, No. 120 Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the

First Day of September, 1871

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, TO-WIT:

All that certain Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of East Birmingham, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner formed by the intersection of Railroad and Mary streets; thence extending in width northwardly along Railroad street one hundred and twenty feet to an alley twenty-four feet wide; thence extending easterly between said alley and Mary street, preserving the same width of one hundred and twenty feet, three hundred and eighty-four feet to Page street, on which is erected a Frame Window Glass House, with a Ten-Pot Furnace, with Flattening and Cutting Houses and Box Shop adjoining.

Also, the Lease of Warehouse No. 120 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, having three years to run from the 1st day of April, 1871, at an annual rental of $1,800, said Warehouse containing the Tools and Fixtures complete for the Manufacture of Stained Glass.

Also, the Good Will of the Business of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF in the sale of Window and Stained Glass.

The above described Property will be sold together, or the Factory, Tools and Window Glass Business, and the Lease of Warehouse and Stained Glass Business, will each be sold separately on the following terms, viz: One-third of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest, payable semi-annually, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

SAMUEL DUFF,
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
RECEIVERS.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1874.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable House and Lot,
No. 256 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

On WEDNESDAY, September 6th, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., upon the Premises, I will offer at Auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., that valuable Lot of Land, situate on the southern side of Penn street, below Hand or Ninth street, beginning on Penn street, forty-five feet eastwardly from the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, thence southwardly by a line through the middle of the western wall of the House, which is on said Lot, and parallel with Hand or Ninth street, 110 feet to Exchange alley; thence eastwardly by said alley 20 feet; thence northwardly by a line through the middle of the eastern wall of said House, and parallel with Hand or Ninth street 110 feet to Penn street; thence by Penn street westwardly 20 feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a three-story Brick Dwelling House, (No. 256 Penn street), with Finished Basement, and with a Washhouse separate. Title clear.

Terms—One Hundred Dollars in hand at sale, residue of one-third on confirmation of sale by the Court; the other two-thirds in two equal payments, at one and two years from date of sale, with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage upon deed made and possession given, purchaser to pay for Stamps on Deed and Mortgage.

L. H. SMITH,
Administrator of Charles G. Smith.

August 14, 1871. TTh

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NICKEL PLATING WORKS,
No. 34 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nickel is applied to all Metallic Articles, Prevents Rust, and on a polished surface gives a Finish equal to Silver. It is as Hard as Untempered Steel, and its Durability is as great.

A. R. NININGER.
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From 2 Horse to 1,000 Horse Power.

THE ECLIPSE
Sectional Circulating
STEAM GENERATORS

Are the Cheapest and Most Perfect Boilers in the World.

They are Sectional, and can be increased at any time. The circulation is so rapid and thorough that they are always free from sediment and scale, and they are Non-Explosive, not being effected by expansion or contraction. They are adapted to all Steam and Heating Purposes and are the most Durable and Economical Steam Generators in use.

BOLLMAN, KILGORE & CO.,
OFFICE, 367 LIBERTY STREET.
Works, Sharpsburg Bridge, on W. P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit b machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

WAGON HARDWARE,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
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Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.,
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, 121 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. Y. SMITH..........GEO. F. DAWSON.
Late of Smith & Porter.

Smith & Dawson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES
NARROW GAUGE CARS
AND
Mining Machinery in General.
Office—No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Penna. Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Penna.

Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
Offices—Lippincott Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue; corner Water and Short streets; No. 409 Liberty street.

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27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
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FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
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NATIONAL BRASS WORKS.
M. SATLER,........F. KIRSCH......C. VAN BUREN.
SATLER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Improved Balance Wheel Steam Pump.
BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR STEAM, WATER AND OIL.
Rolling Mill and Railroad Car Castings.
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Special attention paid to Fitting up of Blast Furnaces, Oil Refineries and Rolling Mills.
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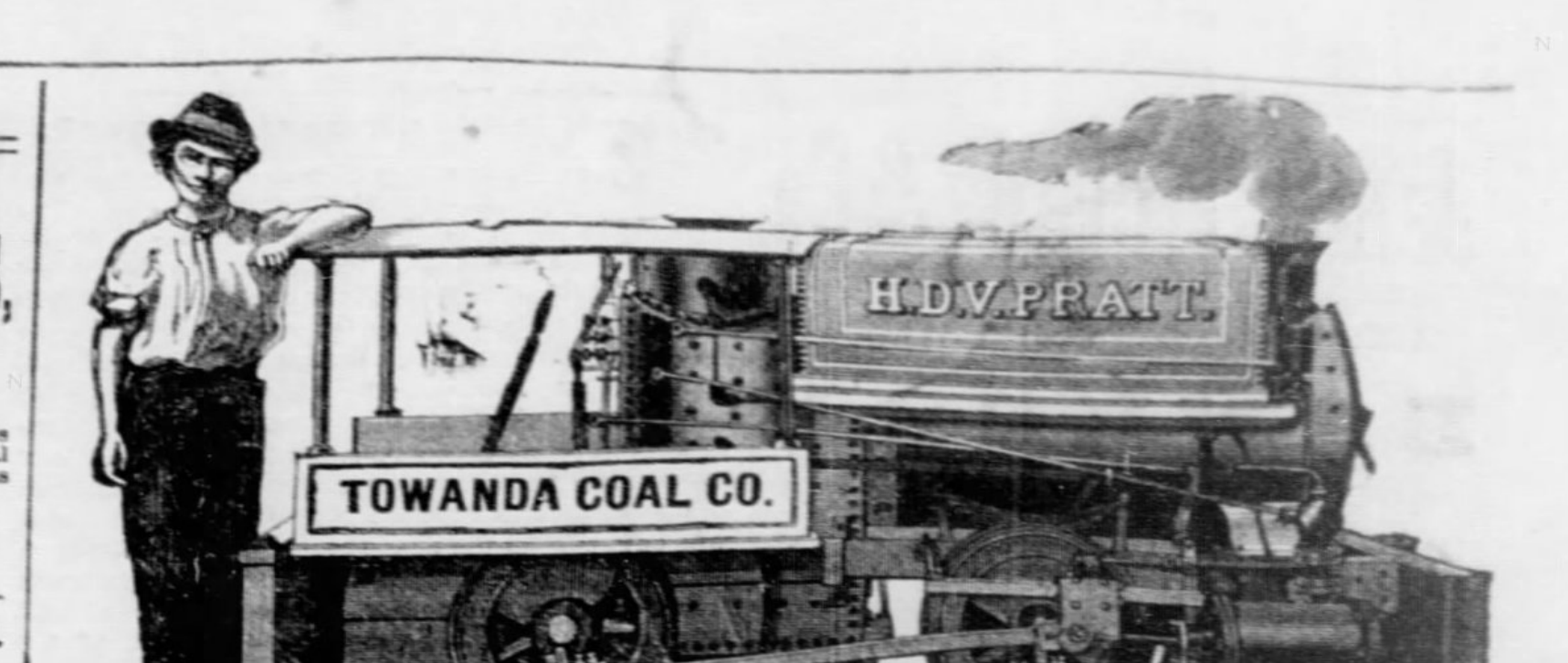
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K. H. PORTER, late of Smith & Porter.
A. W. BELL.
H. N. SPRAGUE, Superintendent.
Late Superintendent for Smith & Porter.

Light Locomotives,

FOR NARROW GAUGE ROADS, WOODEN RAILS, TRAM-WAYS, CONTRACTORS USE, RAILROAD YARDS, FURNACES AND COAL OR ORE MINES, BUILT TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS IN SHAPE, GUAGE AND WEIGHT.

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Office—98 WATER STREET. Works—CORNER FIFTIETH STREET and A. V. R. R.

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Cream of Louisville Navy!
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Cream of Louisville Navy!
FOR SALE BY
WM. H. KIRKPARRICK & CO.

M'DONALD & CO.'S
Cream of Louisville Navy!
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FOR SALE BY
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WILLIAM M. GORMLY.

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CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY!
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MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAMBOAT ENGINES
AND
MACHINERY.
STEAM ENGINES,
FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.
Have constantly on hand NEW ENGINES, from 10 to 80 Horse Power.
Made of the Very Best Material and Workmanship.
FANCY CASTINGS
Made to order at our Foundry, on Third ave., near Market. All work warranted No. 1. Call and see us, AT CORNER OF POINT ALLEY AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BOLLMAN & BAGALEY,
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c.. Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH STS.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
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